The Weekly Tribune.

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXII.—No. 1,117. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Department of Virginia.

—The following is the official order in regard to the recent changes in the Army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

General Orders No. 20.—Major-Generals Franklin and Sumner are relieved from the command of their respective corps.

Brigadier-General Hooker is assigned to the command of the right grand division.

Brigadier-General Stoneman is assigned to the command of the cavalry corps.

Brigadier-General Pleasonton is assigned to the command of the cavalry division.

Brigadier-General Burnside will assume the command of the left grand division.

Brigadier-General Sykes will assume the command of the fifth corps.

Brigadier-General Couch will assume the command of the second corps.

Brigadier-General Smith will assume the command of the sixth corps.

Brigadier-General Newton will assume the command of the first corps.

Brigadier-General Reynolds will assume the command of the third corps.

Brigadier-General Howard will assume the command of the eleventh corps.

Brigadier-General Slocum will assume the command of the twelfth corps.

Brigadier-General Stoneman will assume the command of the cavalry corps.

Brigadier-General Pleasonton will assume the command of the cavalry division.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

J. A. Dahlgren, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj.-Gen. D. Hunter Pettigrew, Assistant Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Joseph K. Hooker, Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, Judge-Advocate-General.

Brig.-Gen. Marcus Ward, Quartermaster-General.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. Smith, Provost-Marshal.

Lt. Colonel Ingalls, Chief Commissary.

Maj.-Gen. J. Watts, Surgeon-General.

Gen. H. F. Clark, Chief Engineer.

Brigadier-General Pleasonton, Chief Cavalry.

Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Chief Quartermaster.

Maj. H. W. Kingsbury, Chief Commissary.

Maj. W. H. Lawrence, Aid-de-Camp.

Maj. Thomas Ward, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. Henry Bowditch, Aid-de-Camp.

—Major-General Hooker is taking active measures to excite the esprit and prompt punctilio of discipline in the army under his command.

—A dispatch from Falmouth (Cam-Bears, Jan. 27), says:

Last night our picketts were driven in by some of Stuart's cavalry, who made a dash upon our camp of Cal. Tyndale then crossed with about two hundred men and drove them back. The rebels then made a very hasty retreat Middlebury, and after a short engagement in an opposed march they left the town.

—Dispatches from Fortress Monroe say that the Tuscan, under Capt. Pegram, advanced across the Blackwater on the Nansemond River, and drove back a rebel cavalry on Gen. Peck's advanced brigade. Capt. Spence drove Pegram back to the opposite side of Water, in the direction of Franklin. The fighting resulted in the loss of one man on the Tuscan and wounded. The Rebel loss is not known, but some prisoners were secured. The troops engaged belong to the Union side were portions of the 4th Mass., 13th Indiana, 13th Ohio, 103d Pennsylvania, 23d Pennsylvania, 23d New-York, 13th Pennsylvania, 10th Pennsylvania, 10th Pennsylvania, 10th Pennsylvania, and 4th U. S. Artillery.

—Part of our correspondence with Richmond every day "it was is probably developing the Rebel intentions and feeling, both with the officers and men. Whatever may be the motive of the rebels, or the opportunity of Gen. Hooker, or all combined, this is a most favorable time for our cause. We wish to be sure. It is quite noticeable, however, that a more hopeful feeling prevails.

—Gen. Cobb is now in command of the Eight Military Division, the Rebel Army of the Gulf, with South-Carolina, and Gen. Evans fight the reserve. Gen. Stanley is ordered to the Gulf, and Gen. Evans will be with Gen. Stanley, in command of the Eight Military Division with have command of the Left Grand Division.

—Communication to Wilmington was made a day or two since by the rebels, who, in the course of the day, opening fire upon the Rebel Fort Fisher, and the Rebel Fort Caswell, on the Cape Fear River, and the Rebel Fort Caswell, on the Cape Fear River, and the Rebel Fort Caswell, on the Cape Fear River

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1863.

We are not able to supply back Nos. of The Tribune. Occasionally, we are able to supply a No. wanted, but when our friends suffer their subscriptions to run out and send to renew them three or four weeks afterward, we are very rarely able to comply. Whenever we are we do it, and when those who request back Nos. do not receive them, it is because we cannot furnish them. It is idle, therefore, to write again and again. We supply them when we can, but recognize no obligation to do so. You have only to renew in season, and all difficulty is obviated. We must ask those who have written in vain for back Nos., or to ask why they were not sent, to accept this as our answer.

MONSIEUR TONSON AGAIN!

Mr. Thurlow Weed recently withdrew from journalism, avowedly because he was at variance with his party on a vital question connected with the prosecution of the War for the Union. This was at least an intelligible reason, and the public gladly accepted it as sufficient. Having remained in retirement three or four days, he reappears in Saturday's *Albany Evening Journal* in a new manifesto, wherein he assigns as the cause of his retirement his aversion to "the incendiary principles of The New-York Tribune, *The Independent*, the extreme views of Messrs. Sumner, Phillips, Gerrit Smith, and their followers, by whom the Administration is importuned, beleaguered and persecuted." It strikes me that *this* is a reason, if for anything, for remaining at his post instead of abandoning it. It would have been more creditable to stick to the excuse already given. To stop counseling the public because somebody else is giving it wrong counsel, is neither brave nor patriotic.

Mr. Weed rehashes the old story that I was willing in the Winter of 1860-61, to "let the Cotton States go," if they really desired it. I was not only *then* willing that the Union should in good faith make them the offer, but I *now* deeply regret that it was not made and acted on. I believe the demagogues who misled those States into their present position would have been completely dumbfounded by a kind, sincere proffer on the part of the North that those States might secede if they desired. Their chief stock in trade was an incessant clamor that the North, through the machinery and legislation of the Federal Government, was enriched and aggrandized at the cost of the South—a delusion which the mercenary view of the advantages of the Union too commonly taught in the commercial districts of the North tended strongly to uphold. Had the North then said frankly to the far South, "Give us a chance to argue the question with your people; take a fair, unconstrained popular vote; and if a majority of your electors decide for separation, we will hold a National Convention and let you go in peace," I believe Secession would have been killed stone dead. But, had I been disappointed in this expectation, I should still have said, "Let them go in peace; they will be glad enough to come back very soon." And I would have *let* them go, remembering how uneasy the Texans were, after having gone out from among us, until they had merged their independence in the Union.

Of course, I do not, in holding this position, justify the President who did not, nor condemn him who did, insist that the Federal Constitution and laws must be obeyed in every part of the Union. A President has no discretion in the premises—he lays perjury on his soul if he does not, to the extent of his ability, enforce the laws of the United States—every one of them. But the People make the Government, and they can modify it when they see fit.

Mr. Weed proceeds to reassert that The Tribune caused the disaster at Bull Run by crying "On to Richmond!" and then "became spasmodically repentant, and *confessed it had done wrong*." This is a very old lie, yet a very base one. None of those who repeat it quote the language on which it professes to be founded. Let *me* quote it for them once, to deprive them of all excuse for repeating their lie.

From The Tribune of July 25, 1861.

"I wish to be distinctly understood as not seeking to be relieved from any responsibility for urging the advance of the Union Grand Army into Virginia, though the watchword 'Forward to Richmond' was not mine, and I would have preferred not to iterate it. I thought that Army, One Hundred Thousand strong, might have been in the Rebel Capital on or before the 20th inst., while I felt sure that there were urgent reasons why it *should* be there, if possible. And now, if any one imagines that I, or any one connected with The Tribune, ever commended or imagined any such strategy as the hurling barely Thirty of the One Hundred Thousand Union Volunteers within fifty miles of Washington against Ninety Thousand Rebels, enveloped in a labyrinth of strong intrenchments and unreconnoitered masked batteries, then demonstration would be lost on his ear. But I will not dwell on this. If I am needed as a scapegoat for all the Military blunders of the last month, so be it! Individuals must die that the Nation may live. If I can serve her best in that capacity, I do not shrink from the ordeal."

—Thus spoke The Tribune in that very article "Just Once," in which this malignant asserts that I "*confessed I had done wrong*," in urging an advance of the Union army. There was a season in which a base and cowardly clamor, raised by rival journals which had urged an advance as resolutely as The Tribune, overbore and drowned the truth on this subject, but that time has passed. I *did* urge that the great Union Army rotting in idleness and debauchery about Washington, should advance upon the Rebellion it was called out to put down. It *ought* to have done so a month earlier than it did—not a part of it, but the whole—and it *might* have been triumphantly in Richmond and the Rebellion half suppressed before the day of Bull Run. How needless, how wanton, was that disaster—how disgraceful to those who might and should have prevented it—History will establish.

Mr. Weed proceeds to assert that *The N. Y. Times* recently accused me of "seeking, through M. Mercier, the French Minister, Foreign Intervention," and that this is "virtually admitted" by The Tribune. I certainly did not understand that *The Times* made such a charge; nor, if it did, could I have supposed it worth contradiction. *The Times did* say that I had seen M. Mercier, and that I had written to or received from him a letter—ditto as to Mr. Vallandigham—which I did not see fit to contradict. M. [illegible] once wrote me a civil private letter, to which I returned a civil reply, and that ended the correspondence. As to M. Mercier, I heard that some one had told him or written him that I thought so or so about Mediation, or wished something done or said about it—and I wrote him forthwith to say that no one had any right to speak for me in the premises, and that I had no counsel to give to the Emperor Napoleon or his representative, and that whatever any one might say at variance with this position was unwarranted. M. Mercier politely acknowledged the receipt of my note, and that is all of *that* correspondence.

And now if any one on earth *can* imagine that the Emperor Napoleon is represented in this country by a person who enters into negotiations with private individuals respecting our National affairs, and especially so delicate a matter as Intervention, I will not contradict him. Anything will be believed of an Editor by his enemies, but an Embassador is supposed not to be an idiot. I once met M. Mercier, and, being kindly received by him, *did* venture to ask him some questions touching the *disposition* of the Emperor toward this country—its unity, its greatness, and its power. The answers I received were frank and satisfactory—and that is all I can say on that subject. Whoever imagines that I could solicit intervention on the part of France in our National affairs, or that her Embassador could discuss the purposes and plans of his Government with a private citizen scarcely known to him, must be strangely ignorant or utterly demented. I knew before—for it was plainly avowed—that France desires to see our Civil War ended; but what the Emperor proposes to do in the premises I neither know nor have sought to learn from M. Mercier.

I stated, in reply to *The Times*, that I believed the Rebels would be beaten in the campaign now opening—and that, being beaten, they would be compelled to lay down their arms; and that Foreign Intervention, should any take place, would be on the side of the Union. I added that if *we* should be beaten, the Intervention would probably take the side of the Rebels—in other words, it would base itself upon accomplished facts, and urge that they be respected. Here are my words:

"We believe that the time will come—we do not say how soon, as that must depend on the results of conflicts yet future—when the Great Powers of Europe will mediate—not by blows, not by menaces, but by representations—against a continuance of the struggle as fruitless, wasteful butchery, and urge a settlement in the interests of Humanity and Commerce."

This Mr. Weed pronounces "*demanding* the intervention of the Great Powers of Europe." Is that true? What I *demand* is wisely directed, energetic, successful fighting by the Armies and Fleets of the Union to *prevent* unfavorable Intervention. Mr. Oakey Hall, Mr. Weed's most intimate friend in this city, lately asserted, in a carefully prepared speech, that Gov. Seward has staved off intervention for the last eighteen months by "magnificent lying." I will not discuss the justice nor the taste of this dictum; but I insist that Diplomacy has nearly exhausted its resources in this field, and that only determined and successful fighting can save the country—that delay is perilous, and inaction death. I do not believe there is or has [illegible] tary or forcible intervention in our quarrel; I *do* fear that three or four more months of such efforts and such luck as we have had for the past three, will expose the Union cause to extreme perils. Hence I reiterate my suggestion that the West Point Academy be shut up, the Coast Survey suspended, and their officers sent to the war; that the Uniformed Militia of the loyal States be called out to guard Baltimore, Washington, the line of the Potomac, &c., while every available soldier is pushed forward to confront and overpower the forces of the Rebellion. Others may have faith in next year's fighting; I believe that the Union is to be lost or saved in the conflicts now impending, and that they should be prepared for and fought with a clear understanding of this fact. If there be treason in this, I am ready for Fort Lafayette, and shall, in no event, invoke the intervention of Gov. Seymour. H. G.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

A disloyal minority in the House factiously resisted the passage of Stevens's bill, authorizing the President to raise and equip 150,000 soldiers of African descent. Meanwhile, in the Department of the South a full regiment of blacks has been enlisted under Gen. Saxton, is already uniformed and armed, and has been actively drilling for the last seven weeks. A letter, which we printed on Wednesday, from our special correspondent, who is unusually well qualified to judge of its military proficiency, says of this regiment that no honest-minded, unprejudiced observer could come to any other conclusion than that it had attained a remarkable proficiency in the short period during which it has been drilled. We have, in addition, from an officer of the regiment, who is thoroughly informed as to its condition, a very interesting statement of its remarkable progress, and some valuable suggestions on the employment of negro troops in general.

This regiment—the 1st South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson—marched on the 17th for the first time through the streets of Beaufort. It was the remark of many bitterly Pro-Slavery officers that they looked "splendidly." They marched through by platoons and returned by the flank; the streets were filled with soldiers and citizens, but every man looked straight before him and carried himself steadily. How many white regiments do the same? One black soldier said: "We didn't see a ting in Beaufort; every man hold he head straight up to de front; every step was worth a half-a-dollar." "Many agreed with what is my deliberate opinion," writes this officer, "that no regiment in this department can, even now, surpass this one. In marching in regimental line I have not seen it equalled. In the different modes of passing from line into column, and from column into line, in changing front, countermarching, forming divisions, and forming square, whether by the common methods or by Casey's methods, it does itself the greatest credit. Nor have I yet discovered the slightest ground of inferiority to white troops."

So far is it from being true that the blacks as material for soldiers are inferior to whites, that they are in some respects manifestly superior; especially in aptness for drill, because of their imitativeness and love of music; docility in discipline, when their confidence is once acquired; and enthusiasm for the cause. *They* at least know what they are fighting for. They have also a *pride* as soldiers which is not often found in our white regiments, where every private is only too apt to think himself especially qualified to supersede his officers. They are above all things faithful and trustworthy on duty from the start. In the best white regiments it has been found impossible to trust newly-enlisted troops with the countersign; they invariably betrayed it to their comrades. There has been but one such instance in this black regiment, and that was the case of a mere boy, whose want of fidelity excited the greatest indignation among his comrades.

Drunkenness, the bane of our army, does not *exist* among the black troops. There has not been *one* instance in the regiment, though no steps have been taken to guard against it. The only difficulty which threatened to become at all serious was that of absence without leave and overstaying passes, but this was checked by a few decided measures and has ceased entirely.

When this regiment was first organized, some months ago, it had to encounter bitter hostility from the white troops at Port Royal, and there was great exultation when Gen. Hunter, unable to get it paid, found himself obliged to disband it. Since its reorganization this feeling seems to have mostly disappeared. There is no complaint by the privates of insult or ill-treatment, formerly disgracefully common from their white comrades, and the officers of the regiment are treated by others with invariable courtesy and even cordiality. Col. Higginson, by his military capacity, good sense, and soldierly devotion to his duty, has fairly earned the respect which is universally conceded to him.

It has been supposed that these black troops would prove fitter for garrison duty than active service in the field. No impression could be more mistaken. Their fidelity as sentinels adapts them especially no doubt to garrison duty, but their natural place is in the advance. There is an inherent dash and fire about them which white troops of more sluggish Northern blood do not emulate, and their hearty enthusiasm shows itself in all ways. Such qualities are betrayed even in drill, as anybody may know who has witnessed the dull, mechanical way in which ordinary troops make a bayonet charge on the parade ground, and contrasts it with the spirit of these negro troops in the same movement. They are to be used, moreover, in a country which they know perfectly. Merely from their knowledge of wood-craft and water-craft, it would be sheer waste of material to keep them in garrison. It is exactly the knowledge which is at once indispensable and impossible to be acquired by our troops. See these men and it is easier to understand the material of which the famous Chasseurs [illegible] and docile to their officers, and with such fire in their eyes when they plan expeditions along the coast, to be undertaken by and by, "when de Cunnel he tink we done drill well enough."

The letter of Gen. Saxton to the Secretary of War, which we printed yesterday, is not less emphatic in its testimony. Gen. Saxton is an old army officer—a West Pointer, whose merits go far to redeem the failings of some of its other graduates—yet he says: "In no regiment have I ever seen duty performed with so much cheerfulness and alacrity. . . . In the organization of this regiment I have labored under difficulties which might have discouraged one who had less faith in the wisdom of the measure; but I am glad to report that the experiment is a complete success. My belief is that when we get a footing on the main land regiments may be raised which will do more than any now in service to put an end to this Rebellion."

We are learning slowly, very slowly, in this war to use the means of success which lie ready to our hands. We have learned at last that the negro is essential to our success, but we are still hesitating whether to allow him to do all he can or only a part. It will not take many such proofs as this black regiment now offers to convince us of the full value of our new allies. But we ought to go beyond that selfishness which regards only our own necessities, and remember that the negro has a *right* to fight for his freedom, and that he will be all the more fit to enjoy his new destiny by helping to achieve it.

OPENING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi, below the mouths of the Ohio and the Missouri, though its average volume may be less than that of the Amazon, or even of the Ganges, is doubtless the most important river on the globe. Its navigation—never obstructed by drouth, or flood, or frost—has probably employed a larger steamboat tunnage than that of any other river; the country drained by it above the mouth of the Ohio covering more than one million square miles, lying wholly within the Temperate Zone and being unsurpassed in average fertility by any other equally extensive portion of the globe. And, great as has been its importance in the immediate past, it bears no comparison with what it must be in the future. The Valley of the Mississippi is capable of sustaining in comfort a civilized population of Three Hundred Millions, while it has never yet numbered Twenty Millions. Not one acre in twenty of its arable surface has ever yet been traversed by the plow.

The Mississippi is itself the strongest possible refutation of the monstrous heresies which have culminated in the bloody saturnalia of Secession. It is preëminently and emphatically a river of the Union. Every foot of its immense Valley lies entirely within our undisputed area—or did until the Slaveholders' Rebellion. It was purchased—we speak now of the lower Mississippi—not by the States lying on its banks—which then had no existence—nor by the South, nor yet by the North-West, but by the United States. The Federal Government purchased the vast region then known as Louisiana, because experience had proved that treaties, however solemn, could never secure to us its uninterrupted and free navigation. Spain stipulated this, but did not—perhaps could not—secure it. The Republic bought out the adverse holder, because she felt that the free navigation of the Mississippi was a vital element of her integrity, her prosperity, and her greatness. Every owner of a quarter-section in any State of the great North-West has a direct interest in the preservation of our National control over that river. And the National right to the Mississippi—denied and defied by the Slaveholders' Rebellion—the free sons of the West are now in arms before Vicksburg to assert and make good.

Jeff. Davis, in his War Speech at Jackson, virtually proclaimed that the retention of its clutch on the Mississippi was a question of life or death to his Confederacy—that it must hold the Mississippi or die. He is right, so far. If we open the Mississippi and *keep* it open, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, are inevitably regained to the Union, and the last guerrilla in Missouri may as well simplify matters by considering himself shot. If we hold the Mississippi, Jeff. is cut off from the vast resources, in men and cattle, that he has hitherto drawn from the South-West, mainly from Texas. If we hold the Mississippi, his empire must soon collapse and he be a wanderer in exile.

But, before we again hold the Mississippi, we must *take* it; and this work is now in the hands of at least One Hundred Thousand Western Volunteers, led by Gens. M'Clernand, Grant, and Sherman. Our gunboats on the Mississippi practically add some thousands to their numbers. We apprehend that the aggregate is still too few, unless the thousands commanded by Gen. Banks in Louisiana can be added. The "mediation" suited to our present needs is that which cuts the Rebel Confederacy through the middle, and we trust the mediators may be found not too few. It would be deplorable should it prove that our armies are attempting so many enterprises at once that too little force has been allotted to the most important and necessary of them at all.

The Rebels have able chiefs, and as yet unlimited supply of raw material for soldiers, collected by means of their sweeping conscription. But in everything else they are deficient, especially in munitions of war. They have many cannon well planted at the most defensible points; but we believe a few days' careful shelling will run any of them short of ammunition. We obtain our gunpowder cheaper and in greater abundance than they, and should compel them to use theirs as lavishly as possible.

The river is now in full stage, though not in flood, and is likely to remain so for the greater part of the next six months. The effort of last season to open it was made with too slender forces and too late. Gunboats, at the present stage of water, may engage most of the shore batteries with advantage; with the water twenty or thirty feet lower, they have no fair chance. Necks of land may now be cut across, saving miles to the voyager, and in time taking the channel away from the vicinity of high-placed batteries, as we trust is now being done opposite Vicksburg. That city taken or reduced to insignificance, we trust the rest of the work may be far more easy. And, were Vicksburg thus reduced or turned, our [illegible] to Port Hudson before the Rebels in any force could [illegible]. We anticipate stirring news almost daily for the next month.

THE ARREST OF BOILEAU.

We copy on another page the editorial of *The Philadelphia Evening Journal* for which its Editor, Albert D. Boileau, has since been arrested by order of Gen. Schenck, Military Commandant of the District, and confined in Fort McHenry. Although Mr. Boileau is released, we print it as part of the history of the times, and in order to give our readers a fair specimen of what our Democratic cotemporaries consider loyal and fit utterances in a time like this. This *Evening Journal* is the leading Democratic organ in Philadelphia, and its Editor a prominent Democratic politician. He sent to our "Judge Dean" the exulting dispatch announcing Buckalew's election as U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, and was answered by Dean that *our* Democracy in the Assembly were holding the pass of Thermopylæ, by voting steadily for his Honor for Speaker. And it is highly probable that one of these telegraphic correspondents is just as loyal as the other.

Boileau, as editor of a public journal, informs his readers that Jeff. Davis's late Message (which he therewith prints) is in every respect a superior document to President Lincoln's, especially in regard to its *truth*. He analyzes Jeff.'s performance thoroughly and admiringly, quotes from it liberally, and finds in it not a suggestion to disapprove, not even that which proposes, in revenge for the Proclamation of Freedom, the wholesale massacre of our officers who may be captured. He prints twice over Jeff.'s averment that the war is waged on the part of the Union "for no other purpose than revenge, and thirst for blood, and plunder of private property"—and says, "*This is absolutely true*, and cannot escape history any more than Mr. Lincoln himself can." In short, this Democratic organ reëchoes and applauds Jeff.'s positions throughout, exactly as if Jeff. were to-day the Democratic President of a reconstructed Union and Lincoln a fugitive in Canada on his way to European exile. And Democracy says this is proper, and Boileau a martyr to Free Discussion!

We do not approve of the manner of Mr. Boileau's arrest. We think he should have been expressly charged with treason, and thereupon arraigned for trial before some competent and loyal tribunal sitting in Philadelphia. If a civil tribunal is blocked by the disloyalty of Copperhead jurors, proclaim martial law, and try by drum-head court-martial. To arrest without charges, and imprison without examination, is at once perilous and mistaken. The Government has more to gain even by the acquittal of such a man before a judicial tribunal than by his arbitrary incarceration. Try him and prove the offense; then let the Copperheads clear him by a jury disagreement, as they did the Democrats who piloted the Rebel guerrillas over from Kentucky to capture and parole the Union soldiers in hospital at Newburg, Indiana. There is very much to gain by placing them thus squarely on the record.

Had such an article eulogizing President Lincoln's Message appeared as editorial in any journal published under the flag of the Slaveholders' Confederacy, the Editor would have been shot, and his office torn down with as little ceremony as is usually observed in killing a rattlesnake. Neither would have survived its publication a single hour. Yet in Jeffdom they are said to have Constitutional guaranties, public liberty, and all that; while here we are living under "an Abolition despotism." One of our City journals most grieved at the suppression of all liberty in the loyal States, but especially all Liberty of the Press, on Saturday commenced its daily diatribe against the "Abolition despotism," in the following mild and decorous language:

"A Bill for Annulling the Constitution.—We publish in another column the bill which passed the Senate on Tuesday for annulling and declaring void the Constitution of the United States. It is the most high-handed, bare-faced, and infamous affront that has yet been offered to the great charter of our liberties, even by the false and perjured party that now control the Government. Every Senator who voted for this detestable bill is sworn to support the Constitution of which it is an open and confessed repudiation. The bill, if it passes the other House (which it will), and receives the signature of the President (which it will), is nothing less than an act for the establishment of a despotism in these once free and happy United States, and taking from the people the protection of the Constitution."

The journal which thus illustrates the utter denial of all liberty to the Democratic press of this country by the "Abolition despotism," proceeds to stigmatize Boileau's arrest as an "infamous assault upon the most sacred rights of thought and of speech," though it is candid enough to add that

"The article which served as a pretext for this attack upon all that makes the Union dear to us and the Constitution worthy the precious blood already spilled in its defense may or may not have been a *judicious* one. It may or it may not have done more than justice to the mere *ability* of Jefferson Davis, less than justice to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. But, whatever the opinions on this point of any man may be, he would deserve the scorn of honest men of all parties who should for a moment pause from his contemplation of an atrocious wrong upon all that makes American freedom real to criticize the phrases or to rebuke the spirit of a paragraph. It is no question of 'loyalty' or 'disloyalty' that is raised by this matter. It is a question of the value of loyalty and of the possibility of disloyalty."

—That last phrase has a blundering aptness which its author never intended. "The *possibility* of disloyalty" is the very point at issue. For if it be *possible* to write a disloyal—nay, a thoroughly traitorous—article, then that of Boileau on Jeff. Davis's Message is such a one. It is thoroughly surcharged with the virus of treason. It is such an article as De Bow or George Sanders might have written for a Canadian or British Tory journal, but which he would never have dreamed of getting printed in the loyal States. There is no question raised by this article as to the "ability" of Davis, nor as to what it is or is not "judicious" to say in the premises. The simple question raised by the publication of that article is—"Is it lawful and allowable in a journalist of a loyal State to glorify immeasurably the President of the Rebel Confederacy, and commend as 'unquestionably true' all the assertions and arguments whereby he upholds and justifies the Slaveholders' Rebellion?" If it is, the War for the Union is a dreary farce, which cannot be ended too soon. If such articles are loyal, then is Jeff. Davis a Unionist and a persecuted patriot. The man who upholds Boileau, and tells you that he does not uphold Jeff. Davis, is simply a very foolish and transparent liar. He cannot be deceiving even himself, and he certainly deceives no one else.

[illegible] THE UNION.

Who would [illegible] Doughfaces had so much life in them?—that they would survive the bombardment of Fort Sumter?—that they would at last turn upon the Constitution which they had professed to adore, and be ready to surrender the Union which they had pretended to reverence? Brooks & Co. are like Garrison, without Garrison's virtues and good conscience. We thought the Senate chamber purged of plantation insolence, and the well-weaponed Saulsbury starts up to convince us of our mistake—Saulsbury, the Disunion Unionist. We can imagine some rebellious Patriarch—the Patriarch of Slavery as Voltaire was the Patriarch of Infidelity—we see him reading his Northern newspaper, and grinning gloriously over his grog, as he peruses the Pro-Slavery journals! Nobody will mark more keenly than the Confederate observer, the opposition to the Administration which has been gathered by the concretion of all the dusty particles of a resurrectionized bigotry, and all the dirty particles of a commercial self-interest. Why should'n't he be chippery? He has newspapers printed for him without cost to his own flaccid purse—he has Union Governors plotting pretty things for his advantage—he has Northern clergymen tearing out the heart of both Testaments to offer it upon the altar of Involuntary Servitude—he has hordes of white slaves who do his voting, his mobbing, his fighting, and his philosophizing in the Free States, so called—he wins here, over the graves of our murdered soldiers, political victories which strengthen him more than fortresses or captured fields—why should he not be in the best possible humor?

Nor can we think the merriment confined to the Master. Why shouldn't the Slave have his private jollity also? He has been told over and over again that he was incapable of self-government. And why? Why, but because he was Black? Because the wrong pigment colored his cuticle? But we Northern men, we White men, we Caucasians of the pure red and white—excepting, as will sometimes happen, when we are yellow by reason of excessive bile—cannot we govern ourselves? 'Tis a mysterious matter! Our hair is straight, and yet we are in difficulties! Our noses are prettily Grecian or sublimely Roman—and yet we take care of ourselves but ill! We have no blubber lips to demonstrate our political incapacity—and yet what, in spite of sacred suffrage, have we come to? We have skins of the most orthodox configuration—but what good do they do us? Sambo may well think, what with our botherations, factions, anarchies, Congressional squabbles, petty dissensions, free and fraternal fights, Democratic victories and other palpable swindles, that, after all, a white skin will not do everything for its possessor!

Delays are proverbially dangerous; but delay in crushing Rebellion, according to all human experience, is peculiarly so. Sedition is like a great snowball—*crescit eundo*. Three or four victories would have made the Forty Thieves respectable members of society. In war, the virtuous, honest, admirable, and admired party is that which wins the greatest battles; and in this wicked world, while we still submit to the ordeal of arms, it will be thought, until we become better Christians, that Providence is on the side of the best bayonets. The Confederates have an advantage over us which only decided defeat can take away from them—they have actually held out against us for many more months than anybody, when the War began, anticipated. The world accepts the fact, and troubles its head little enough about the "why" and "wherefore." We may manufacture little excuses for our present consolation, but they will be of small value to anybody but the owners. It is only the plain, practical fact which, in public affairs, stamps itself upon policy and opinion. The cabinets of the world will not stop to inquire which side, in this war, has the majority of cardinal virtues, or which is the patriotic party—why should they? When was it resolved by the nations that right should be dominant in all negotiations? Why, if ever a people had plain, pure, abstract, naked justice upon their side, we are that people. There is n't a morality however trite or however rare, that does not attach to our cause—we have with us truth, justice, honor, but alas! these do not prevent us from cutting a very shabby figure in Paris or London, when the news is against us. The Rebels have lied, stolen, perjured themselves, and have tens of thousands of murders to answer for; but the bustling men of the Bourse and the Bulls and the Bulls and Bears of the London Stock Exchange have had dealings with desperate scamps before, and have made no end of money out of them. It is enough for the nonce that the rogues are up and the honest men down in the world.

Union is strength. The remark is a simple one, nor is it brilliantly novel; but we venture to make it once more. That the Rebels are united, we do not venture to say; but they are strong in an oligarchy, the members of which are always ready, in times of public danger, to postpone personal differences. They are in earnest. If a man within their jurisdiction votes against them, they imprison him. If he is pertinacious, they hang him. If a woman exhibits signs of dissatisfaction, it isn't her sex that can save her from outrage. What they want they take—men, money, munitions, supplies—wherever they find them. Whoever is bold enough to imply, even by silence, his dissatisfaction, does so at his personal peril. For him the tar-pot already seethes and the rope is already twisted. The masses submit to tyrannies which the mob of Paris would not endure for a day; and the Slave-Power, when it ruled the Union, exercised a sway less imperious than it has now assumed.

No one, however hearty may be his detestation of despotism, can deny that it is sometimes terribly effective. Tyrants are successful and strong because they do their bad work well, and punish words and thoughts as lighter handed rulers punish deeds. Against the usurpations of a handful of Slaveholders, who are simply formidable for their energetic audacity, we have to oppose a democracy which is restive under the slightest restraint, and will not bear the least check [illegible] opinion. But if properly employed, this secures to us [illegible]. This was sufficiently evident, upon the breaking out of the war, when there was a race of giving and a competition of munificence—when designing men had not begun to calculate the advantages of a dishonorable peace—when, by common consent, political differences were put in abeyance. Let us recall the spirit of those proud and memorable days, and that too speedily! There is no time to be wasted. "Now or Never" should be written upon every loyal banner! We want Union, Energy, and Action, and we want them Now. Shall we have them?

GEN. HAMILTON'S SPEECH.

The speech by Gen. Hamilton in New-Orleans, reported in the letter of our special correspondent printed elsewhere, was a very remarkable one in all respects—remarkable for its ability, its sentiments, for the place and circumstances in which it was delivered—above all for the character and position of the orator. Gen. Hamilton is an old resident of Texas, one of its leading public men before the Rebellion, a Democrat in politics and we believe a Slaveholder by inheritance. He, if anybody, knows what Slavery is, and what it has to do with this Rebellion. But Democrat and Southerner as he is, he out-spokenly declares to the people of a Southern State who must know whether he speaks truthfully or not, that Slavery is the cause of the attempt to overthrow the Government, and that Slavery must perish to save the Government. We commend his unanswerable argument to the timid and half-sighted Conservatism of the North which still believes it possible to save Slavery and the Government together, and refuses to see that the destruction of Slavery is irrevocab[illegible] the annihilation of Rebellion.

Not less impressive is his appeal to the people of Louisiana, his statement of the immediate results of Secession, and his prediction of its final defeat. "The people of the United States paid for the territory of Louisiana, and it was transferred not to the people in Louisiana but to the people of the United States. It became a part of that Government, and let me tell you to-night it is destined to remain a part of it." This, be it remembered, is said in New-Orleans to the people of Louisiana, and was received by a crowded audience with enthusiastic applause. While such men as Gen. Hamilton appeal with courage and ability like his to the dormant loyalty of this State we need never despair of its return to loyal and cheerful allegiance.

Hamilton started with the Banks Expedition for Texas, there to labor for the redemption of his own State. His arrival at that destination ought not to be delayed by any obstacle. He has the experience, courage, capacity and clear purpose which are indispensable to such an effort, and the Government cannot intrust him with too ample authority to insure the completest and speediest regeneration of the State.

— Geo. R[illegible] at Lancaster, Pa.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Speech of Gen. Hamilton.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15, 1863.

Last evening there occurred an event which, viewed rightly, will furnish much instruction upon the question "How to deal with the Rebellion." It was a meeting, held at Lyceum Hall, attended by a very large audience of men who are unconditionally for the Union—bona-fide residents of Louisiana—men who took the oath of allegiance to the Government at the very first opportunity—and who, moreover, voted at the late election. The hearty and enthusiastic demonstrations of applause which greeted the speakers at every telling point proved conclusively that they spoke the sentiments of the truly loyal people of Louisiana, and that here at least is a community ready to fully and faithfully sustain the Government in every measure necessary to reëstablish its authority, and to remove the cause of civil strife. The first speaker was Gen. A. J. Hamilton of Texas. I give you a very much condensed abstract of his remarks.

When I reached the Hall, the General was saying that of the fathers who framed the Government, there was not one solitary man who did not believe that the day would soon come when Slavery would be a reproach. Well did he remember when there was not a slave-owner in his native State who would not, in the presence of all his slaves, say that Slavery was an evil. [Applause.] A great, a social, political, a moral evil; but he says, it is one for which I am not responsible; so far as I am concerned I inherited it from my father; I found it here at my birth; I have grown up with it; but I am not competent to the task of reversing the wrong, if wrong there be; I cannot attempt to roll back the tide of events as they roll upon me, and upon the history of this country. I cannot control it. I accept it as among the providences of God. I am willing to tolerate it; I am willing to sustain it, rather than by attempting to destroy it, to disturb the foundations of society and the Government. Such was the feeling of our fathers. But you and I know that within the past few years, under the manipulations of politicians, that sentiment has been materially changed; and whereas, twenty-five years ago I might have said in this presence, that Slavery was an iniquitous wrong, and that in the Providence of God it was bound to be removed, the opinion has been industriously inculcated in the public mind, and imposed upon the people that the mind that dared think upon this subject, or to question one single right of the slave owner, was a foe to the peculiar institution and to be looked upon with distrust. [Applause.] And while this change was going on, while I could not look down the stream of time to catch the shadows reflected upon its broad and even bosom, I did see that trouble was coming: I did see that I was ceasing to be a freeman. You have seen your neighbors the subjects of suspicion and contumely. You have seen self-constituted tribunals inquiring into their thoughts upon the subject of the future of this country, because, forsooth, somebody had heard that they did not believe that Deity had exhausted all His sublime attributes in the creation of the institution of Slavery—and that whatever was left was not specially reserved to build it up, at the expense of every other interest in life. [Great applause.] I have felt all this. I have never believed that this institution was the greatest boon that God had conferred upon his children. I do not to-night believe it, and if I had ever been inclined to believe it, the experience of the last [illegible] years would have dispelled that illusion. [Applause.] Step by step this thing developes this desire to subordinate every independent mind in the country, and every consideration connected with the good of society, and of the Government, to the up-building of this institution of Slavery. Day after day I have heard continually [illegible] those who did not believe that Slavery was the best of institutions; and it was not long before its influence became so potent that he was a bold man who dared utter sentiments adverse to what was held to be the one-controlling interest of the South. On the streets, in the pulpit, everywhere, in the parlor, at the social board, Slavery was proclaimed to be a moral, political and social good. The truth is, they said, we cannot realize the blessings of freedom except by contrast with Slavery. This you have heard, and I have heard many times. This I have heard in my native State and more, that the elevation of Society requires a system of Slavery. We are white, they say. We are white; and, being white, are free. We desire to be something more than that, and in order that we may be, we must have a subordinate race—a race whose depression shall elevate us. We even put ourselves against the very edict of God when he declared, "by the sweat of your brow shall you earn your bread." [Applause.] Under the influence of this sentiment I was pointed out as a man to be distrusted, as one to be avoided and scorned, because I said I did believe that Labor was ennobling; because I was willing to admit that I thanked God that I had been compelled to labor. Our people were carried away with the sublimity of the idea of the elevating influence of servile labor upon the superior race. They said, We must reopen the slave-trade, so that every white man and every white woman shall be elevated to the condition of master or mistress. We must teach this people that it is a disgrace to labor. They adopted the views of a periodical published in your city—I mean De Bow's Review—which for five years has been devoted, not to sustaining the Government, not to the purpose of elevating the humble, but to the concentration of power in the hands of the few, to the depression of the majority, and by degrees it inflamed the minds of the people strongly and more strongly upon the subject of this one institution. I submit to you whether the communications and leading articles in that Review would have been regarded by the fathers as calculated to sustain the Government, or whether at the formation of the Government they would not have been looked upon with distrust, and as destructive of the policy of the fathers? But I will only deal with the condition of things as I find them to-day. What is the cause of our condition to-night? You may just as well ask yourselves the question to-night, for history will ask it, and answer it too. And history will answer it truly. What had you to complain of? What had the Government of the United States done to you in the way of wrong? Were you not prosperous and happy—comparatively happy—for I do not ask you if you were supremely happy? As compared with the condition of the world, and so far as happiness depends upon government and the constitution of society, were you not happy? [Yes! yes!] Well then if you were, what had you to complain of? When or where has Government ever laid a feather's weight upon you? I speak of the Government of the United States and of Louisiana, and to citizens of Louisiana. I believe it was in the year 1803 that it became a question of serious import to the United States to control the great river which flows through your State. The Government of the United States felt that it was of great importance to its people; and it found that the inhabitants of Louisiana were not unwilling to connect their destinies with its own. They appealed to the great First Napoleon, then First Consul of France, through their Minister, and from him they purchased the territory which now constitutes the State of Louisiana, and it was transferred to the United States. Was it by your money, by your influence, by your agency, that this contract was made? No. You and I had nothing to do with it. Our fathers conceived the idea, they paid the price that produced this great result. The people of Louisiana did not pay the price. The people of the United States paid, and it was transferred not to the people in Louisiana, but to the people of the United States. [Great applause.] It became a part of that Government, and let me tell you to-night it is destined to remain a part of it. (Immense applause.) Your bear men say that your first allegiance is due to Louisiana, and I would not so much quarrel with that if they had practiced upon it, and if they had not made you the victims of Slidell and a minority of the people of Louisiana; but I beg to be excused from joining in what they claim to be the voice of the people of Louisiana. When I beg to know, have they ever solemnly determined to sever their connection with the Government of the United States? Was there ever a declaration of the views of the people of Louisiana on that subject. [No! No!] No; Nor was there anywhere else in the South, unless it were in South Carolina, where liberty never had an existence. They came before you with false representations. They said: This thing will not last long; we shall have a reconstruction, and a better state of things for the South. Well, some of our people refused to go to the polls, saying that no man has a right to undertake to decide the question whether the Government shall cease to exist, and if we vote no, we shall seem to admit that these men have a right to call upon us to vote upon the question. A large majority of the people of every State reasoned in this way, and accordingly refused to vote. And then there was an organization, which has no equal in infamy on the face of the earth—an organization which said to peaceably-disposed citizens: "You must speak at the polls; you must vote; and you must vote an open ticket, too; for we must know who are the traitors among us." And when they got through, under this system, they had one-third of the popular vote of the State—and they claimed a majority. They seized upon the machinery of Government. They had the Treasury; they had the arms and the ammunition. They displaced the Governor, and for the time being put one of their own creatures in his place; and so Secession was accomplished. And what has this Rebellion done for you? Has your lot in life been made better by it? Your associations with your fellow citizens more pleasant? Do you feel more secure from day to day? Are your hopes for the future more bright for yourself, and above all, for your children? I tell you that the arrogance growing out of the institution of Slavery has been the cause which has produced all this trouble; and you all know it, Mr. Yancey to the contrary notwithstanding. [Applause.] You are now in the condition of the quack whose epitaph was in these words: "I was well; I would be better; I took my own physic, and I am here." What had you to complain of? Was not the Government of the United States pledged to maintain your rights? You knew it—you who had never taken the trouble to think, or to investigate its legislation down to the very period of this Rebellion—you all know it was pledged to the protection of your property. The public sentiment of the world was opposed to Slavery. That is simply true, you all know; and while this was the judgment of the world upon the institution of Slavery, it was not because of any respect for the State of Louisiana, or Alabama or Texas, or Georgia or Mississippi, or any other State in the Confederacy, it was not because the public sentiment of the world dreaded to engage in a conflict of opinion with the public sentiment of any one of these States, that it did not give effect to that opposition to Slavery, but it was because of the respect which was entertained for the Government of the United States—for the Government of the United States, but because of a wholesome dread which was entertained for the power of that great Government. [Applause.] And they argued, too, that Slavery was not universal in the United States; that it was exceptional; and that the Government would be able to rid itself of the blight, all in good time and in the best way. By raising a lying pretext that the Government had interfered or intended to interfere with Slavery, they have engaged this people in a scheme for the breaking up of the most paternal Government on the face of the earth. How has it interfered? They tell you that sometimes, when men travel with their servants, the servants are enticed away. Well, haven't you ever heard of your neighbors' slaves being stolen by Southern men and sold into other States? and was the Government any more responsible in one case than the other? And won't that thing always happen as long as there is such a thing as property in man? But it was said opinion in the Northern States was becoming Abolitionized. Well, would it not be better to call Washington and Jefferson to account first? [Applause.] If, three years ago, I had said here anything against the oligarchy which existed, I should have been hung. It was a question which affected me, which affected my interests, and the interests of my children. But I could not discuss it. Is that liberty which takes from me that right? I tell you to-night that I did not enjoy the rights of a freeman then. Now I do; and I thank God for it. [Applause.] Rebellion supervened, and it is because these intolerant opinions became dominant. I said to them at the outset: Be not deceived; you have for the moment the reins of power, but I rely upon what is deep down in the hearts of men. You may make a rebellion. I grant you you may sow the wind, but if you do you will reap the harvest which has been promised from time immemorial—you will reap the whirlwind. They said, when they incited you to rebellion, that a lady's thimble would hold all the blood which would be shed in the contest—that the independence of the Southern Confederacy would be acknowledged at once, and almost without a blow. They were to show us something new in the history of nations—the peaceful overthrow of a great Government. I ask how was your condition to be bettered by Rebellion—suppose that the contest results victoriously for those engaged in the war against the Government, what do you promise yourselves? Do you believe that it is possible that a Republican Government can be erected on the ruins of the United States? Do you suppose the Confederate leaders will ever dare trust the body of this people with unrestrained liberty? I tell you they will not. If they had ever intended to do it, the experience of the last year would have warned them against it. We must stand by the Government of the United States; we must sustain it or relapse into despotism. And Slavery having been the cause of this attempt to overthrow the Government, I say, rather than that the Government shall perish, let Slavery perish. [Enthusiastic cheers.] The hand of God is in this uprising, and he will guide us safely through.

The General closed by adjuring his hearers to accept the dispensations which events had brought upon them, and to rely upon the good Providence of God to bring this people through all the troubles which now beset us, to a more perfect freedom.

Gen. Hamilton was followed by the Hon. Thomas H. Durant, Col. A. P. Field (one of the oldest and most eminent lawyers in New-Orleans), and Judge Hiestand. Col. Field was especially vigorous in sustaining the proclamation, and in denouncing the Secessionists who still haunt our city, and who, whenever their drooping spirits are revived for a day by news of Rebel successes, "through Southern sources," collect in crowds on the banquette and point out Union men as sure victims of the gallows. He asked, "Shall these men be allowed to live among us?" A tremendous shout of "No! no!" was the response, and it was evident that the meeting believed that "Rebellion is treason; the punishment of treason is death, and any punishment short of that due a traitor, is so much clear gain to the Rebel from the clemency of the Government."

When will the Government learn that that principle is the true one upon which to conduct a war against Rebels—when will it learn that it owes to Union men in Rebeldom, at least protection from insult?

ORLEANOISE.

The Article for which A. D. Boileau was Arrested by Gen. Schenck.

From The Philadelphia Evening Journal, Jan. 20.

DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

The Third Annual Message of Jefferson Davis to the Confederate Congress, and Abraham Lincoln's last Message to the United States Congress, provoke a comparison quite damaging to the intellectual capacity of the Federal President. Dr. Russell, in his "Reminiscences of America," relates that while dining with Mr. Seward, Mr. Lincoln's Chief Secretary, the conversation turned upon Jefferson Davis, when, among other things, Mr. Seward remarked that "he (Davis) was the ablest statesman in America, and that the force of his intellect formed the chief sustaining power of the Southern Confederacy." John Savage thus speaks of him when he occupied the position of United States Senator:

"When Senator Davis arises in the Chamber he invariably commands attention. He is not hazardous in debate; consequently, when he speaks, the conclusion is that he knows what he speaks about. His manner is easy, and there is a precision in his phraseology which gives a vigor and force to his speeches that accord well with the military character of the speaker. His language, as well as his manner, is orderly rather than ornate."

John Quincy Adams had a habit of always observing new members. He would sit near them on the occasion of their Congressional debates, closely eyeing and attentively listening, if the speech pleased him, but quickly departing if it did not. When Davis first arose in the House, the ex-President took a seat close by. Davis proceeded, and Adams did not move. The one continued speaking and the other listening, and those who knew Mr. Adams's habit were fully aware that the new member had deeply impressed him. At the close of the speech, "the old man eloquent" crossed over to some friends and said, "That young man, gentlemen, is no ordinary man. He will make his mark yet, mind me." And that young man has "fulfilled the promise."

Some time ago, Mr. Davis went West to inspect and see for himself the condition of the armies and defenses of the Confederacy in that quarter. He was received everywhere along the route by ovations of the people, and made speeches at Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mobile, and, on his return, at Richmond. The usual amount of twaddle was indulged in by the Abolition press, deceiving the people now, as they have in the past, about the desperate straits of the Confederacy, "the visit of Jeff. Davis to restore their drooping courage," and more of the same sort. *The New-York Times*, however, an Abolition paper, which is generally pretty candid, unless engaged in a political campaign, with shrewd foresight and a cutting rebuke at our own Administration, denominated his speeches as "crushingly truthful."

Subsequent events have proved that they were indeed "crushingly truthful." His last message bears the imprint of his analytical mind. He commences with noticing the enormous preparations of the United States as being so menacing as to excite grave apprehensions in the minds of many, but that the weight of numbers did not succeed. There is no braggadocio about it. He mentions plainly the decisive reverses of the campaign in the West:

"Obstinate battles have been fought with varied fortunes, marked by frightful carnage on both sides, but the enemy's hopes of decisive results have again been baffled."

He thus refers to the prostitution of the war from its original purpose:

"The war which, in its inception, was waged for forcing us back into the Union, having failed to accomplish that purpose, passed into a second stage, in which it was attempted to conquer and rule these States as independent Provinces. Defeated in this second design, our enemies have evidently entered upon another, which can have no other purpose than revenge and thirst for blood and plunder of private property."

This is absolutely true, and it cannot escape history any more than Mr. Lincoln himself can. He then argues, with his usual clearness and precision, the various questions of public policy now agitating the world.

I. The right of secession.
II. The neutrality of Europe.
III. The rights of neutrals on the seas.
IV. The illegality of paper blockades and privateering.
V. Napoleon's mediation.
VI. The barbarities of the Federal Generals.
VII. The Emancipation Proclamation.
VIII. The financial question.
IX. The operations of the War and Navy Departments.
X. Increase of prosperity, &c.

All these questions Mr. Davis handles with consummate skill. In treating of the rights of neutrals on the high seas, he exposes with a trenchant blade the national sore of England—her perfidy. We have no space now to dwell upon this, our main object being to call attention to the following paragraph, and ask that careful attention to it which his known truthfulness warrants:

"To the unity and self-sacrificing patriotism hitherto displayed is due the success which has marked the unequal contest, and has brought our country into a condition at the present time such as the most sanguine would not have ventured to predict at the commencement of the struggle. Our armies are larger, better disciplined and more thoroughly armed and equipped than at any period of the war; the energies of the whole nation, devoted to the single object of success in this war, have accomplished marvels, and many of our trials have, by a beneficent Providence, been converted into blessings. * * * * * The injuries resulting from the interruption of foreign commerce have received compensation by the development of our internal resources. Cannon crown our fortresses that were cast from the proceeds of mines opened and furnaces built during the war. Our mountain caves yield much of the niter for the manufacture of powder, and promise increase of product. From our own foundries and laboratories, from our own armories and workshops, we derive, in a great measure, the warlike material, the ordnance and ordnance stores which are expended so profusely in the numerous and desperate engagements that rapidly succeed each other. Cotton and woolen fabrics, shoes and harness, wagons and gun carriages, are produced in daily increasing quantities by the factories springing up into existence. Our fields, no longer devoted to cotton that cannot be exported, are devoted to the production of cereals and the growth of stock formerly purchased with the proceeds of cotton. In the houses of our noble and devoted women—without whose sublime sacrifices our success would have been impossible—the noise of the loom and the spinning-wheel may be heard throughout the land."

This is a plain, unvarnished tale, and no doubt strictly true, although it will not be palatable to those who have been deceiving the people by false predictions about the approaching end of the rebellion. Future events will prove, as the past already shows, that the present Administration is incapable of preserving honesty in the Cabinet or winning victory in the field.

Of the Emancipation Proclamation, he thus truthfully speaks:

"In its political aspects this measure possesses great significance, and to it, in this light, I invite your attention. It affords to our whole people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupant of the Presidential chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purpose by every variety of artful device, and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges on every possible occasion. * * * The people of the Confederacy, then, cannot fail to receive this proclamation as the fullest vindication of their own sagacity in foreseeing the uses to which the dominant party in the United States intended from the beginning to apply their power; nor can they cease to remember with devout thankfulness that it is to their own vigilance in resisting the first stealthy progress of approaching despotism that they owe their escape from consequences now apparent to the most skeptical. * * * * * It is, also, in effect, an intimation to the people of the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation, now become inevitable; for that people are too acute not to understand that a restoration of the Union has been rendered forever impossible by the adoption of a measure which, from its very nature, neither admits of retraction nor can coexist with them. * * * Humanity shudders at the appalling atrocities which are being daily multiplied under the sanction of those who have claimed temporary possession of the power in the United States, and who are fast making its once fair name a by-word of reproach among civilized men. Not even the natural indignation inspired by this conduct should make us, however, so unjust as to attribute to the whole mass of the people who are subjected to the despotism that now reigns with unbridled license in the city of Washington, a willing acquiescence in its conduct of the war. There must necessarily exist among our enemies very many, perhaps a majority, whose humanity recoils from all participation in such atrocities, but who cannot be held wholly guiltless, while permitting their continuance without an effort at repression."

None of the great benefits predicted from the Emancipation Proclamation have been realized. The slaves have not risen and cut their masters' throats, as the Abolitionists so fondly hoped. The effort of the slaves to free themselves was to have weakened the Confederate armies to such an extent as to make victory certain. Well, the slaves have not risen, but it has been through the providence of God and not from the desire of Mr. Lincoln to the contrary. He issued his incendiary address to them, inviting them to strike for freedom, but they have remained faithfully with their masters except where they have been driven away at the point of the bayonet by Federal troops.

Another grand effect of this great panacea for the Union was to frighten the South, and make them quake in their knees. This fond anticipation has not been realized. Many unprotected women and children may quake upon retiring for the night, while their protectors are absent in the army, but they must put their trust in God and their faithful house servants to protect them. The President has just as much right to declare the marriage tie dissolved in the South as the bond of master and servant. One is as much a military necessity as the other. Who but a madman or fool believes that the Union can be restored by such means?

The Case of Mr. Boileau—His Apology.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

Albert D. Boileau, editor of *The Philadelphia Evening Journal*, arrested last week by order of Major-Gen. Schenk, for the publication of disloyal articles in his paper, was released from Fort McHenry on Sunday. The following is the apologetic declaration of Mr. Boileau, on which his release was granted:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, 8TH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., February 1, 1863.

I, Albert D. Boileau, citizen of Philadelphia, editor and publisher of *The Philadelphia Evening Journal*, now confined in Fort McHenry, for the publication of an editorial article, under the title of "Davis's Message," in that newspaper, Jan. 20, 1863, and for the publication of other articles of like dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of the rebellion against the Government of the United States, do hereby freely and voluntarily express my regret for the publication of that article, or of any other article of like tendency or character, and distinctly disavow such article or articles being published with my proper authority or knowledge, and declare that such publication has been made by other persons, agent or employees without my consent and intention; and I do hereby further give to Major-Gen. Robert C. Schenck, commanding the Middle Department and 8th Army Corps, by whose order in behalf of the Government I have been arrested, my sacred parole of honor, that upon being discharged from my present imprisonment, and the suspension of the publication of my newspaper being removed, I will not write, print or publish, or permit others in my name to write, print or publish, any articles having such dangerous character, or tending to the support or encouragement of the Rebellion, but will demean myself in all things as a true and loyal citizen of the United States, intending only to support the Government, the Constitution, and the Union, as a faithful citizen should; and it is to be further understood that these declarations and pledges are made as well to relate to matter hereafter to be published in the weekly newspaper called *The Democratic Leader*, made up from *The Daily Philadelphia Evening Journal* itself, and to any other newspaper that may be published or controlled by me.

Given at Baltimore this 1st day of February, 1863.

THE REBEL PIRATE ORETO AT WORK.

Her Name Changed to Florida—How She Escaped from Mobile—Her Reception in Havana.

The steamship Eagle, Capt. Adams, from Havana Jan. 24, 5½ p. m., to Spofford, Tileston & Co., arrived on Thursday morning; reports: 26th inst., 10½ a. m., in latitude 30° 30', longitude 79° 30', saw a large body of smoke on the eastern horizon; supposed it to be a vessel on fire.

The Confederate steamer Florida (Oreto) left Havana on Thursday morning, the 22d, having arrived on the 21st, and coaled during the night.

The Florida since her departure has destroyed four vessels between Havana and Matanzas, the name of one of which was the Windward.

The steamship Bio Bio sailed from Havana for New-York, Jan. 22.

Jan. 28, 2:30 p. m., passed steamer Augusta Dinsmore, for New-York.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, Jan. 22, 1863.

Since my last, various incidents of importance have transpired in our midst, the most important of which is the appearance in our harbor of the Confederate armed steamer Florida (formerly the Oreto). I gave you, some time since, the report, brought here by the Confederate schooner Relief from Mobile, that this vessel had left on the 12th ult. I gave this as I got it—as a report. It seemed probable to me from information I had received, as I know she was only waiting a favorable opportunity to break the blockade.

On Friday evening, 16th inst., having whitewashed her, she dropped down to the forts, apparently without the knowledge of our fleet. There was quite a gale blowing at the time. About midnight she started to pass our vessels under full sail and steam, and passed between two of them, which were unable to even fire a shot at her, as they were lying so near each other that they would have disabled each other. One of the steamers (the Ariel [?], Capt. Brown told me), gave chase and kept it up for eighteen hours, but superior speed or night favored the Florida, and she commenced her piratical cruise.

Her first victim, and only one up to date, was the brig Estelle, about 250 tons, belonging in New-York, and on her first voyage. She was bound from Santa Cruz (Cuba) for Boston. Her cargo, which was Spanish property, consisted of 152 hhds. sugar, 55 do. molasses, 138 tierces molasses, 13 tierces honey, and 20 tons of granadillo wood, all belonging to Messrs. Rodriguez & Co. of Santa Cruz. She was captured on Monday, the 19th, in lat. 23° 34', lon. 83° 50'. Her Captain (John Brown) was told that his private property would not be taken from him, but his chronometer and all his charts were kept. He says that the officers of the Florida treated him very kindly while he was on board. On Tuesday evening the Florida came into our port with the "Stars and Bars" flying, having stayed by the Estelle, to which she set fire, till the brig was nearly consumed. On the morning of the 21st, the Captain and crew, eight men all told, were set ashore here.

I gave you an account of the Florida some time since when she was here en route for Mobile. I see no change in her save the dirty appearance the half-washed off whitewash gives her. Her armament is the same six 68-pounders (3 on a side), two brass 32-pounders and two 100-pounders (Armstrong), one forward and one aft. She has 135 men on board all told. I have seen several of her officers ashore, some of them mere boys. They wear a gray uniform and brass buttons, like those of our navy. Chas. J. Helm went on board yesterday with several others, and returned with Capt. Maffit. They went up to the officer of the Captain of the port, and on returning, while taking leave of Helm I am told Maffit presented the latter with a large Secesh flag.

I learned the names of three of the officers of the Florida, which are Everett, Stone, and Floyd. She was yesterday furnished with coal, and repaired her maintopsail yard, which was carried away during her exit from Mobile. The report is that there were [illegible] of our fleet's blockading Mobile at the time; but, as it comes from Maffit, you may place what reliance you please upon it.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1863.

The all-engrossing topic of interest to-day is the Confederate pirate Florida. Reports are flying so thick and fast that I hardly know which to chronicle, some being true, some bearing evidence of plausibility, and others entirely devoid of all likelihood of truth. The Florida, as I wrote you per Bio Bio, left this port at daylight on the 22d, the Government here not having detained her the usual twenty-four hours after the sailing of another "belligerent;" the U. S. steamer W. B. Reaney sailed at 11 a. m. on the 21st for Key West, and the Florida was allowed to leave 18½ hours afterward, viz: 6:30 a. m. of the 22d.

There has been considerable discontent among the Spaniards here that this Government did not, in justice at least to the Spanish citizens, Messrs. Rodriguez & Co. of Santa Cruz, who were owners of the cargo of the brig Estelle, burnt by the Florida, detain her till satisfaction was given for the destruction of their property. Instead of this I am informed that the Florida obtained small-arms and men here. I don't vouch for this, though I have it from an employe of this Government, who should know. What I can vouch for is, that she was furnished with coal and water, and was towed down to the guard-ship on the evening of the 21st, and that at daylight she left under steam.

She started, apparently for the south-westward, but a schooner came in about noon, and reported having seen her steering to the eastward. Between 1 and 2 p. m., she met the American bark La Ciquena, 15 days from Portland, and having the English flag flying, was allowed to come quite close without creating any alarm aboard the bark. Suddenly the Florida hoisted the Confederate rag and lowered a boat—probably not wishing to fire upon a vessel so near the coast. On seeing this, Capt. Addie of the bark changed his course and ran in for the shore, though he says he was not more than a mile and a half from it.

This was off Jarruco, a bark in the offing hoisted the Spanish flag, and the Florida recalled her boat and steered E. N. E. About 3 o'clock p. m., being four miles off Matanzas, she met the American brig Windward, Capt. Roberts, which had just left the port—she was loaded with molasses belonging to Don Cosme de la Torriente of Matanzas, and was bound for Portland, cargo consigned to Messrs. E. Churchill & Co. Capt. Roberts, two mates and five seamen which comprised her crew, were allowed to go ashore in the brig's boat; they were also allowed to take their clothing.

Capt. Roberts says that when he could see the wharf and shipping of Matanzas, he could still see his burning vessel distinctly from the boat. The Florida, then off Cardenas, captured the American brig Cora Sands, from Philadelphia, loaded with shooks, bound for Cardenas, and burnt her. This was early on the morning of the 23d. About an hour afterward she captured two American brigs, just out from Cardenas, one of which she burnt and the other she sank; since which time we have no trustworthy news of her.

An English schooner arrived this morning, reports having seen her off Salt Key steering for Nassau at 2 p. m., yesterday, the 23d. This may be true, if so, I trust she may meet the Octorara and two other vessels we have in that direction—but the general impression seems to be that she has gone to Point Maisi, the eastern extremity of the Island, to meet the Alabama, and report says they are hereafter to hunt in couples. The Wachusett came into this port on the evening of the 22d, about twelve hours after the Florida had sailed but unfortunately after a cruise, and she was out of coal.

She commenced coaling and was held under sailing orders, to have left last night, but did not get off till this morning about 7½. Good luck to Commodore Wilkes and his "flying" squadron. The Oneida came in yesterday from Key West but went out again; the U. S. steam dispatch boat W. B. Reaney left about 10 a. m., yesterday, and communicated outside with the Oneida, when the latter came in, but left again shortly.

To our great surprise, about noon, in came the W. B. Reaney, Capt. Bell, having been fired into by a Spanish man-of-war. Capt. B.'s account is as follows: After leaving the Oneida, he started for Key West. Between 6 and 8 miles from the Moro, he came up with a Spanish man-of-war (having the United States flag still flying), when the man-of-war, which I learn was the Princesa de Asturias, fired a blank shot toward him. Not dreaming that [illegible] ing it was a signal to the Moro for a pilot, or something of that kind, he paid no attention, but kept on his course, when suddenly came a shot whizzing past the little steamer.

Capt. Bell then started to give the order to stop, and as he did so, two shots at once rushed past his vessel. He then made for the man of war to find out what it meant; they lowered a boat and boarded him, when they kept up such a jabber that though he understands a little Spanish he could not comprehend their "lingo."

He then made tracks for Havana, and reported himself to our Consul-General, who, on reflection, ordered him to sail again immediately for Key West, since which we have heard nothing from him, the Princesa de Asturias, nor from the Oneida, which sailed about the same time. I have just received a telegram from Cardenas, which says that the American brig Cora Ann, Capt. Small, of Machias, Maine, loaded with shooks, from Philadelphia, bound into Cardenas, which was burnt by the Florida, off Cays Piedra (Stone Key), between that and Cayo Mono (Monkey Key), one mile from the shore; the captain and crew arrived in their boat at Cardenas.

Here the Secesh are in high spirits, and meet every Friday at Chas. J. Helm's, on which evenings he holds his levees. Last night Mayor Wood's daughter, of your city, was present, and, strange to say, seemed to be considered the lioness of the evening. This was spoken of as shadowing forth the fusion of the Democratic and Secession parties in the North.

I am ashamed to say that many here claiming to be Unionists, both ladies and gentlemen, attend these soirees and sit listening to abuse of their country and flag, and dance to the music of Rebel tunes. Some who are acting as agents, and are partners of persons in your city, proposed lately for high offices in our Government. We have many a Judas among us who would sell at least his country for gold (especially when that article is at the present premium). Yesterday, came in the Confederate schooner Ray, 7 days from Mobile, 45 tuns, with cotton; to-morrow, sails the Confederate schooner Mary C. Harris, Capt. Smith, for Matamoras, manifests in the Custom-House, 36 arrobas of coffee—300 lbs. of coffee! This morning came in Confederate sloop Gen. Worth, 4 days "from Florida," 17 tuns, with cotton.

THE PIRATE ORETO DESTROYED.

She is Pursued by Our Gunboats—Seeks Shelter Among the Bahama Keys—Is Shelled by the Cuyler and Burned—Great Excitement at Havana.

On Sunday evening, a gentleman, who had just arrived at this port on board the Columbia from Havana, stated that on Tuesday, January 26, passengers from Matanzas brought the intelligence that an American gunboat had destroyed the pirate Oreto. The next day the report was confirmed by the arrival of the Creole. He stated that the officers of the Cayuga (one of the war steamers that chased the pirate) spoke to her, and reported that the gunboat Cuyler outran the other vessels that were with her in pursuit of the Oreto, and drove her into a narrow channel, north of Cuba, known as one of the Bahama Keys, where she was shelled by the Cuyler, and totally destroyed.

The Oreto, or Oveta, or Florida (she had as many aliases as a thief), had been driven into Havana several days before by our war steamers. She remained there long enough to take in coal, and when she thought it safe to venture out to sea, started for Cardenas, but she was immediately pursued by our vessels, several of which had been watching for her, and pursued with so much vigor and speed, that it was impossible for her to escape—so she sought shelter in one of the Bahama Keys.

The news was generally believed in Havana, and caused a great deal of excitement among the Secessionists in that city.

Parties arrived at Havana as early as Tuesday morning who had heard the firing of guns in the direction of the Dog Keys.

The Bahamas is a chain of islands, about 500 in number, of which only twelve or fourteen are inhabited; indeed many of them are sand-banks, rocky islets and coral reefs. It was off one of these unoccupied and uninhabited sand-banks, called Dog Keys, in consequence of their being surrounded by shoals of dog-fish, that a shell from the Cuyler set the Oreto on fire.

Capt. Jack Eldridge, who has sailed from New-York to Havana for thirty years, and who is as familiar with the straits of the Bahamas as he is with the streets of New-York, heard the statement made by the passengers who came on the Columbia, and credits the report. He says that the pirate would naturally seek shelter among the Dog Islands and inlets of Bahama. The gentlemen from Havana, who brought this news, believe it to be true. The people of Havana credited it; and, at the time the Columbia left, it was the all-absorbing topic of conversation in the streets and hotels of Havana.

CAPTURE OF THE ENGLISH STEAMER ANTONA.

Exciting Chase of 12 Hours by the U. S. Steamer Pocahontas.

U. S. STEAMER POCAHONTAS, WESTERN GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, OFF MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 8, 1863.

On the morning of the 6th instant we weighed anchor to overhaul a vessel which was descried from the masthead. At 9½ o'clock came up to it, and she proved to be a United States transport with troops, bound for Ship Island. We put our steamer about to return to our station, when "Sail ho!" sounded again from the ever-vigilant look-out at the crosstrees; and at the same time a steamer was seen standing close into the beach. We promptly directed our course accordingly, when the steamer perceiving our movements at once stood out to sea, and now a highly exciting chase followed.

At 10 o'clock a.m., the steamer with sails set, swept before us at full speed, gaining distance, and soon threatened to be out of sight. We now set all sails that would draw, ran down our colors and graced our peak with the ensign of her Britannic Majesty. 11 o'clock—we hold our distance, but gain nothing. 12 m.—commenced feeding our furnaces with pork and junk, which increased our speed considerably, but the steamer, sending forth huge masses of black smoke, told us that she had similar resources, and kept her distance. 1 p. m.—we seem to gain, but very little. We fired our rifled gun, which of course fell considerably short. 2 p. m.—gained about a quarter of a mile, and now saw the English colors hoisted on her main. 3 o'clock p. m.—same distance as an hour ago. 4 p. m.—the vessel seems to gain a little, but not much. 5 o'clock—trying our engines to the best, were pleased to gain upon her; fired a 32 pounder, which however, dropped short. 6 o'clock—a strong breeze sprung up, and we set our storm main-sail, which increased our speed to eleven and a-half knots. Darkness sets in, but stationing our look-outs with night-glasses in top and on the forecastle, are enabled to keep her in sight. 7 o'clock p. m.—the moon rose, and the vessel was plainly visible without the aid of glasses. We gained considerable and had the best of expectations soon to bring her to heave to by a 10-inch shell, when our fore-top-sail gave way, and before it could be mended the steamer gained considerably. 8 p. m.—we gain again, and now complimented her with a couple of shell, which fell, however, short. At 9 p. m., the steamer's top-sail gave way, her rigging having been cut by a rifle shot. This gave us considerable advantage, and at 9½ p. m., another rifle shot, whizzing over her, brought her to, her engines stopped, and the race was won.

Captain Gamble hailed her, and as the sea was very rough, so that he could send no boat, ordered her to keep close by, disobedience of which would be promptly punished by "Old Ben" (the name of our 10-inch pivot, baptized at Port Royal).

The next morning we boarded her, when she proved to be the English steamer "Antona," from Liverpool via. Havana, bound for the most convenient "Secesh port."

The steamer is a fine iron one, built in England in 1861, and about 400 tuns burden. The cargo is a very valuable one, and consists of a complete battery of brass field-pieces, a lot of quinine, opium, several thousand pairs of shoes, numerous boxes of tea, about 500 kegs of powder, Enfield rifles, medicines, clothing, &c., &c.

Her pilot, who came on board at Havana, left Mobile but two weeks ago, and was promised $2,000 for safe pilotage. He seems to be disappointed, but takes it easy, and who knows may become a staunch Union man hereafter.

He says the people in and about Mobile suffer much. Shoes, $12 and $14 a pair; coffee, $1 per pound; salt, scarce and very dear. He says that the success of the Democratic party at the last elections fills the Rebels with new hopes. They count upon an early truce, by which they might profit. If the Republican party had had a majority at the last elections, he says, the Rebels would have laid down their arms; and but for that, peace would have been sought on the best terms possible.

Acting Master Edward Baker has taken command of the Antona. He leaves to-morrow for Pensacola to coal ship, whence he will proceed to New-York.

B. A. M.

Fearful Struggle for Freedom by a Slave Mother.

Special Correspondence of The Cincinnati Gazette.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19, 1863.

Some slave traders from Henderson, Ky., arrived at the Capitol Hotel on Saturday, from Lexington, where they had purchased several negroes, among which were a woman named Harriet and her infant child. The slaves were placed in a basement room for safety, as it was known that Harriet had a strong repugnance to going away, having been separated from her husband and other children.

She is a large, powerful woman, apparently about thirty years old, and possesses strong domestic instincts. About 11 o'clock, when most of the guests had retired, Harriet, with her child clasped to her bosom, dashed frantically from the basement to the hall, and finding the door locked, raised her clenched hand, and, with powerful blows, smashed the lights surrounding it, shivered two sections of two-inch sash, forced herself through the aperture, and with lacerated arm and hand, streaming with blood, fled, as if for life.

Subsequently, she was found, exhausted from loss of blood, and almost frozen, crouched in the corner of a stable, whither she had been traced by her blood upon the snow. The door-sill and wall at the Capitol Hotel are saturated with this slave-mother's blood—mute but eloquent appeal—and there it will remain, "for not all Neptune's ocean can wash this blood clean," and Senators and law-makers shall see it as they go and come from the legislative halls, another evidence of the instinctive and ineradicable love and aspiration for freedom!

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.—Prof. Eastman, Principal of the National Business College in Poughkeepsie, who occupied an entire page of THE DAILY TRIBUNE on Saturday last with an advertisement of his College, says in a letter to a friend dated Tuesday afternoon: "In consequence of the advertisement in THE TRIBUNE, I received 42 letters on Saturday, 66 on Monday, and 59 on Tuesday morning. My letters in a single mail report students coming whose fees amount to more than the sum paid for THE TRIBUNE advertisement. So much for the virtues of THE TRIBUNE."

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—Such an exhibition is advertised to be held at Hamburg, July 14 to 20. A long list of prizes is announced. Entries to be made before April 16. As agricultural implements and produce of all kinds are to be admitted, perhaps some of our readers may like to avail themselves of the opportunity to exhibit some of the products and manufactures of America to the great German nation.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1863.

THE TERMS OF REUNION.

There is one point on which the Rebel slaveholders who now hold the South in their grasp have been frank and consistent throughout—that of uniformly and indignantly spurning all terms of Compromise or Reunion. They might have had the Crittenden Compromise in the Winter of 1860-61, by simply remaining in Congress and voting for it; but they utterly spurned it. A very few Republicans, most of whom are Republicans no longer, then talked of Compromise, as did the great mass of Northern Democrats and Border-State men; but there was never an intimation from the Gulf States, nor from any one who had openly adhered to the Rebellion, that they would be won back to loyalty by any concession or abasement which the North could devise. They have recently exulted over Democratic victories in the loyal States, deeming them proofs that the North was tired of the War and ready to make a Disunion Peace; but they have never encouraged the chimera of reconstruction on any terms. On the contrary, their leaders told Henry May, when he visited them at Richmond before the battle of Bull Run, that, if they were proffered a blank sheet of paper with full authority to write thereon their own terms of reunion, they would scout the proposition and insist on their independence. And this language they have continued to hold to this hour, with a steadiness which evinces sincerity and resolution.

The latest Democratic device for "reconstruction" contemplates a gradual disintegration of the old Union by the secession of State after State, and its accession to the Southern Confederacy. This is a favorite scheme with the Copperheads of the North-West, but it has adherents in the East and Center also. Archbishop Hughes intimated, in certain speeches in Ireland last Summer, and in his sermon in St. Patrick's on his return, that, if we should be unable to conquer the Confederacy, we might secure reunion by joining it. But this also is sternly repelled by the Rebels. They must have a thoroughly Slaveholding nation, and no Free State can be permitted to join it. In fact, the Confederate Constitution not only provides expressly that all territory belonging to the Confederacy must be Slave, but moreover that

"The citizens of each State * * * shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy with their Slaves and other property; and the right of property in said Slaves shall not be impaired."

No State can join that Confederacy, therefore, without becoming really and practically a Slave State. And, even at that rate, States wherein Free Labor preponderates are not to be admitted. All manner of free navigation and free trade is constantly proffered to the North-Western States by the Rebels to detach them from the cause of the Union; but they are decidedly given to understand that they are to enjoy these as outsiders, and by no means to be admitted into the charmed circle of the Slaveholders' Confederacy.

There remains, then, exactly one way to restore the Union—that is, by fighting and putting down the Rebellion. It may break, but never bend. And this has been true and proclaimed [illegible] avowed before any serious battle had been fought, and the determination has never since for one moment been shaken. When the Rebels give up, it will be simply because they can no longer maintain the struggle.

Now, the people of the loyal States can put down the Rebellion, and can do it just as well within the next three or four months as in ever so many years. But to this end it is indispensable that they should *try*. They must be earnest, resolute, united. They must work together for the great end, and they must welcome all that can help them achieve that end. He who says: "I am for putting down the Rebellion; but if you let negroes fight for the Union, I bolt," or who will fight for the Union only in case Slavery is to be upheld in the Rebel States, or whose loyalty and effort are in any respect conditional, is not really and practically for the Union at all. And, while *all* the avowed Unionists, North and South, can put down the Rebellion within a few months, half of them, opposed by the other half, cannot put it down at all.

These are facts of manifest cogency. The Rebellion can be crushed; and *now* is the time to do it. The opening of the Mississippi, nearly impossible in the dry, hot season, is now feasible. That river is the spinal marrow of the Rebellion. The North-West is peculiarly interested in its recovery to the Union, and can easily supply the force necessary to achieve it. If it does not, it will be because her Democracy mean to "let the Union slide." Were they Abolition instead of Pro-Slavery Rebels who were shutting up the great highway of the West, Half a Million Men would shoulder their muskets to reopen it. Let us hope that whatever force may be requisite will be speedily forthcoming.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

We do not believe, and have never intimated, that all who call themselves Democrats are disloyal; but we cannot help seeing that the whole tenor of the Democratic journals tends to make them so. We have just looked through a pile of them, and find in not one a word of sympathy or cheer for those struggling to uphold the National integrity against the assaults of malignant, blood-thirsty Treason. On the contrary, every paragraph or rumor calculated to discourage or demoralize our Volunteers now braving the hardships of a Winter in the tented field (often minus the tents), is paraded and gloated over by them with a chuckle of delight; everything calculated to make the Union soldiers hate the Federal authorities and distrust their Generals is emblazoned and emphasized. You could not guess, from reading any of them, that Abraham Lincoln was the President of our sorely tried and fearfully imperiled country, and Jeff. Davis the chief of the traitors now at war with us to divide and destroy her. That their party has any interest in the War, save to embarrass it, or owes any duty to the Government save to snarl at it, no one would ever glean from their columns.

This cannot go on. Either this is a just War for the preservation of the National unity and the vindication of the Federal Government's rightful authority, or it is not. If it is, then the President and Congress must direct in what manner, by what instrumentalities it is to be carried on, and loyal citizens must render them a hearty, effective support in the prosecution of the struggle. If it is so, then the members of one party are under as great obligation as those of the other to stand by the constituted authorities and carry the country triumphantly through the War.

Have the Democrats done so hitherto? Have they not, on the contrary, too generally regarded the War as an affair of the Republicans, and plumed themselves on their peculiar patriotism whenever they condescended to take a hand in it? Who does not know instances in which they have demanded appointment to or retention in civil office, on the ground of their zeal in helping on the War for the Union? And who that reads the Democratic journals of the Free States does not know that their general conduct tends to impede and enfeeble the progress of the War?

Gentlemen opposite! this will have to be changed! If the War is to be prosecuted to a speedy and triumphant result—as it can and should be—you will have to recognize and accept your full and equal obligation to contribute to its maintenance and invigoration. If you insist that you may and will refuse to do your part, because everything is not done as you would have it, you will break down the War and destroy the country. If you are to be at liberty to oppose the imposition of War Taxes, and discourage Volunteering, and sow disaffection among the soldiers, and in every way embarrass the prosecution of the struggle, the result will be disastrous, and History will hold you to a just accountability. Think of these things. To proclaim, like Seymour, that you will never consent to a Disunion Peace, and in the same breath elaborately assail and impeach those charged with the prosecution of the War, in terms which are received and reprinted at Richmond and Charleston with undisguised exultation, will not serve your turn. You will have to be for the War or against it, and in either case be held to a righteous accountability!

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

One of the most interesting contributions to the history of our war has just been published in Paris. It is the so-called "Yellow Book," to which we referred some two or three days since. It was laid before the French Chambers at their opening, and contains, beside a brief statement of the actual condition of all the important political questions at home and abroad, a collection of diplomatic documents concerning the foreign relations of France. The extracts from it in the papers of France and England, and in the *Courrier des Etats Unis* do not yet officially announce what ultimate end France expected or hopes to reach by means of mediation, but they contain many important facts, hitherto not at all, or very imperfectly, known. We give some of the most interesting.

It seems that the idea of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy [illegible] an early stage of the war, for Mr. Mercier, the French Embassador at Washington, informs the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he had endeavored to word his replies in such a manner as to accustom the Government at Washington to the recognition of the South by France in case hostilities should continue to rage without any marked result in favor of the North. Mr. Thouvenel on Feb. 27, 1862, asked Mr. Mercier to deny the recognition of the Confederate Government by France; but on March 6 he wrote that France would see with great satisfaction the Government of Washington lay down the basis of a compromise, "the necessity of which is felt more keenly every day." This was the beginning of the mediation scheme. Mr. Mercier did not consider it prudent to take that step. He was, however, induced by Mr. Seward to communicate to him the note of Mr. Thouvenel, and learned from Mr. Seward that steps of interference on the part of neutral Powers would only complicate the difficulties. Mr. Mercier represented the "almost general opinion" in America to be, to give the South a lesson, to carry out the trial to the end; but if, after that, the Southerners should continue to be in favor of secession, to let them secede.

In a letter dated April 13, we learn the interesting fact that Mr. Mercier visited Richmond at the suggestion of Mr. Seward, who charged him to say that "great satisfaction would be afforded to the inhabitants of the North" by the sight of such Senators as the South might consent to send. From his conversation with the leading Rebels in Richmond, Mr. Mercier received the impression that they would never consent to reunion. In a dispatch dated July 28, Mr. Thouvenel declares himself highly displeased with the new tariff. France, he says, has preserved strict neutrality, but it is impossible to overlook the fact that no Government can resist complaints which are the echo of the general sentiment of the country. The necessity of a solution is becoming every day more urgent, and the most enlightened persons of Europe doubt more and more the possibility of a restoration of the former Union. This sentiment implies no unfriendliness toward the United States. They do not name separation, but, convinced that it has become inevitable, it is wished that it should take place on the most favorable conditions for the ulterior relations of the two States. Mr. Mercier, in the mean while—July 15—had expressed the opinion that there was a great movement in favor of peace. On Sept. 18, Mr. Thouvenel invited Mr. Mercier to send him some proofs for his opinion. A dispatch of Nov. 6, no longer signed by Mr. Thouvenel, but by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, communicates to him the circular addressed to the Courts of London and St. Petersburg, in favor of a joint intervention. The November elections appear to Mr. Mercier as an evidence of the opposition of public opinion to an ultra war policy, and he thinks, therefore, that the time has come for some step on the part of France in favor of the reëstablishment of peace. In a dispatch of Nov. 18, he considers it essential to prevent hostilities being renewed in Spring, because, in that case, the cultivation of cotton, which begins in March, would be given up. An answer of Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, dated Nov. 23, 1862, expresses the opinion that the conditions of the soil and of the climate seem to oppose invincible obstacles to the progress of the war.

The correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* has learned from Mr. E. de Girardin, the able editor of *La Presse*, who defends both Secession and Abolition, that Mr. Slidell has really tried to make Mr. Girardin believe that the South was desirous, if let alone, to get rid of Slavery as soon as possible. They only wished to do it of their own accord, and after having provided for substituting white for black labor. The fact is of great importance, as again showing how strongly the system of Slavery is working in Europe in our favor and against the Rebels; though it will be generally conceded that the assertion of Mr. Slidell is glaringly inconsistent with the proceedings of the Southern Congress and Legislatures, with the Pastoral of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which explicitly adopts the "corner-stone," selected for the Confederacy by Alexander H. Stephens, with the declarations of all other ecclesiastical bodies in the South, and with the spirit of the entire Rebel press.

The bill to arm negroes to put down rebellion was passed on Monday by the House of Representatives—Yeas, 83; Nays, 54. It provides that the President may arm such number as he may deem necessary for a term not exceeding five years, their rations, clothing and equipments to be the same as for other soldiers, and pay not to exceed present rates; to be officered by white or black persons, and governed by the Articles of War and such special rules as the President may direct. But no black officer can exercise authority over white officers or men; nor shall privates or laborers of color receive more than $10 per month. There is an important proviso, relied upon by the opponents of the bill to kill its effect, which is that no slaves of loyal owners shall be thus employed, nor shall any recruiting offices be opened in Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, without the consent of the Governors of those States. In Mr. Stevens's closing remarks in favor of the bill, he said he "believed that the Democrats at the North were holding secret meetings under the league of Knights of the Golden Circle, with the view of seizing control of the Government and the person of the President." On the vote, 79 Republicans and 4 Union men said "Aye;" 27 Democrats (including the leading Secessionists, 22 Border-State and other Unionists, and 5 Republicans, voted "No." The names are here given, Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*, and Union men in SMALL CAPS:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair (Pa.), Blake, Brown (Va.), Buffington, Campbell, CASEY, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, *Cutler*, Davis, Dawes, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. [illegible], Gooch, Gurley, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McIndoe, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Mitchell, Morrill (Vt.), Nixon, NOELL, Olin, Phelps (Cal.), Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Rice (Me.), Riddle, Rollins (N.H.), Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, White (Ind.), Wilson, Windom and Worcester—83.

NAYS—Messrs. *Allen* (Ohio), *Allen* (Ill.), *Ancona*, *Bailey*, *Biddle*, BLAIR (Va.), CLEMENTS, *Cobb*, *Cox*, *Cravens*, CRISFIELD, CRITTENDEN, *Delaplaine*, Granger, GRIDER, Hale, HALL, HARDING, HARRISON, *Holman* (Ill.), Horton, *Johnson*, Kellogg (Ill.), *Kerrigan*, *Law*, *Lazear*, LEARY, MALLORY, *May*, MAYNARD, MENZIES, *Morris*, *Noble*, *Norton*, *Odell*, *Pendleton*, PRICE, *Robinson*, ROLLINS (Mo.), *Shiel*, *Stiles*, THOMAS (Mass.), THOMAS (Md.), *Vallandigham*, *Vibbard*, WADSWORTH, WEBSTER, WHALEY, *White* (Ohio), WICKLIFFE, *Wood*, Woodbury, WRIGHT, YEAMAN—54.

The Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN was on Tuesday elected to the U. S. Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, vice PRESTON KING, whose term expires with the 3d. The vote of the Senate stood—Morgan (Union) 23, Erastus Corning (Dem.) 7—2 absent or silent. On the first ballot, the Assembly gave Morgan 64; Corning 62; Fernando Wood 1; John A. Dix 1 (cast by Speaker Callicot). A second ballot was then had, whereon all the Unionists voted with Callicot for Dix, giving him 65 to 63 for Corning, and placing him in nomination. At noon, the Senate and Assembly met in joint Convention in the Assembly Chamber—Lieut.-Gov. Jones in the chair—and on the first ballot elected Gov. Morgan by 86 votes to 70 for Corning, 1 (Callicot's) for Dix, and 1 for Daniel S. Dickinson. Lieut.-Gov. Jones thereupon declared Gov. Morgan the Senator elect, and the Convention was dissolved.

—Mayor Wood's friends tried hard to make him the Democratic candidate, but Dean Richmond said No; and No it was. There was some loud talk thereupon that the Regency might want Thirty-odd Thousand majority from this city some time to elect one of their rural favorites to office, and might look for it where it wasn't to be found; but these things are usually forgotten after awhile.

It will be seen by a dispatch from Washington that an emphatic and positive denial is given by the French Minister, M. Mercier, to the extraordinary charge made in a morning paper of this city of his being engaged in an "intrigue" with citizens of this country to bring about foreign intervention in our affairs. Thus it seems that *The Times* had no better ground for demanding the immediate recall of a Foreign Minister, a step certain to create new complications in our affairs both at home and abroad, than merely gossipping and mischievous rumor. "Sensation" articles to have the expected effect should not be too particular as to names and details. Falsehood is only skillful when it cannot be easily disproved.

—Capt. Joe Dowling, the well-known head of the Sixth Ward Police for many years, has been appointed Police Justice, in place of Justice Brennan, elected Controller. Mr. Brennan repudiates the example of the County Clerk, and is modest enough to be contented with one office at a time.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Saulsbury apologized for his conduct on Tuesday evening, and the resolution for his expulsion was not called up. The credentials of Mr. Hendricks, Senator from Indiana, were presented. A bill was introduced to facilitate transportation of mails and war material from Washington westward over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Some debate was had on the resolution to censure Com. Vanderbilt, Com. Van Brunt, and Engineer Haswell in the matter of chartering steamers for the Banks Expedition, but no vote was reached. The bill to prevent and punish fraud against the Government was reported back. The bill to aid Emancipation in Missouri was taken up, and Mr. Henderson of that State moved to amend so that if Emancipation was immediate, $20,000,000 should be paid, but if it was gradual, $10,000,000 should be paid. Mr. Wilson of Mo., said $20,000,000 was not enough. Mr. Sherman thought $10,000,000 enough for gradual emancipation. Mr. Wilson (Mass.) was not willing to give $20,000,000 to hold men in Slavery 13 years longer. He was willing to make a general appropriation to West Virginia, Missouri, Delaware, and Maryland. Mr. Fessenden thought the rate of $300 per slave too high. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, very strongly urged the adoption of the bill; he was not strenuous for sudden or gradual emancipation; but he wanted one or the other at once. His speech was especially earnest and patriotic. Mr. Trumbull advocated the bill, contending that the Government stood pledged to aid the States in gradual emancipation. Mr. Foster favored the measure. After remarks by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Pomeroy, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of collecting agricultural statistics through the Assessors of the Internal Revenue; also as to sending a representative to the Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg in July. Testimony in the case of Census Superintendent Kennedy was ordered to be printed. Inquiry is to be made into the amount of fees the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer of New-York have received under the Act of 1861. The Ways and Means Committee are to inquire what measures are necessary to prevent speculation in gold. The bill to raise and arm negro soldiers was then taken up, and discussed during the entire session. Mr. Maynard, Mr. Wickliffe, and other Kentucky members, aided by Mr. Cox of Ohio, worked very hard to amend, delay, refer, or defeat, but they made very little impression. The other side was represented chiefly by Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dunn of Ohio, and Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois. Mr. Wickliffe was sharply cornered, and catechised in a manner more plain than agreeable. Without taking a vote, the House adjourned. [The session of Wednesday night lasted until 5 a. m. of Thursday. Nothing was done of importance, jokes and nonsense occupying the time.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

In the Senate to-day a bill was passed to expedite the printing of the President's message and accompanying documents. A resolution was offered inquiring whether or not any agent of the United States has received from the Japanese Government any sum of money to be used in constructing ships-of-war; if so, who was the agent, how much money did he receive, in whose hands was it deposited, under whose control is it now, and what disposition is proposed to be made of it? The resolutions of censure on the charterers of the Banks expedition vessels were discussed, but not voted upon. Mr. Richardson took his seat as Senator from Illinois for the unexpired term of the late Stephen A. Douglas. The Aid-to-Missouri bill was discussed for a time, and finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. Executive session, and adjournment.

In the House a joint resolution was reported, providing for a Commission to revise and codify the to prevent collisions at sea. A [illegible] was voted to inquire into charges against the Commissioner of Patents. The President sent in a recommendation that a vote of thanks be given to Rear-Admiral Porter. The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repair of fortifications. Also, a bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year ending with July, 1864. The bill to arm negroes was then taken up, and Mr. Wadsworth of Kentucky, Mr. Sedgwick of New-York, Mr. Wright of Pennsylvania, Mr. Moorhead of Kentucky, Mr. McPherson of Pennsylvania, Mr. Diven of New-York, Mr. Biddle of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Cox of Ohio, spoke briefly on the matter. The House adjourned without voting on the bill.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

In the Senate, to-day, the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander Worden was passed. A joint resolution was also reported, tendering thanks to other naval officers, but with an amendment limiting such votes in the future to those who shall command expeditions, or be engaged on some special service. It was passed. The bill to increase the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Paymaster's Department to $2,500 per annum was lost. The resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the orders, &c., regarding the exportation of articles contraband of war to Mexico, for the use of the French, was adopted. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, consideration of the Negro Soldier bill was resumed, and the entire session was spent in discussion.

MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

—In the Senate to-day an attempt was made to get an official Committee to search into the business of arresting persons for disloyalty. It failed by a vote of 22 to 16. The bill to help Missouri to abolish Slavery was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, amended so as to appropriate $20,000,000 in case an Emancipation law shall take effect within twelve months. The Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed, after some amendments concerning sums for the Agricultural Department.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, with the exception of the item of $5,000 for the survey of the Minnesota and Red River of the North. The House also concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The Senate bill amendatory of the bill providing for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts was passed. The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the employment of colored soldiers and sailors. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wilson, Cox, Allen, White, May and Stevens. The House first voted on Mr. Maynard's motion to refer the bill and pending amendments to the Committee on Military Affairs. Negatived—54 against 83. Mr. Hickman's amendment was then voted down. It authorized the President to raise as many regiments, not exceeding 500, of African or colored persons of the United States, as in his discretion he might consider necessary, to be uniformed in some marked or special manner, and equipped as he might direct. It also provided for a line of steamers between New-York and the Coast of Africa. The final vote was then taken, and the bill passed; yeas 83, nays 54. The following is the bill as it finally passed the House:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, to enroll, arm, equip and receive into the land and naval service of the United States, such a number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem equal to suppress the present rebellion, for such term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding five years; the said volunteers to be organized according to the regulations of the branch of the service into which they may be enlisted, to receive the same rations, clothing, and equipments as other volunteers, and a monthly pay not to exceed that of the volunteers, to be officered by white or black persons, appointed and commissioned by the President, and to be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such other rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, or in the rules or articles of war, shall be so construed as to authorize or permit any officer of African descent to be appointed to rank or exercise military or naval authority over white officers, soldiers, or men, in the military or naval service of the United States; nor shall any greater pay than ten dollars per month, with their usual allowance of clothing and rations, be allowed or paid to privates or laborers of African descent who are, or may be, in the military or naval service of the United States: *Provided further*, That the slaves of loyal citizens in the States exempt by the President's Proclamation of January 1, 1863, shall not be received into the armed service of the United States; nor shall there be recruiting offices opened in either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, without the consent of the Governors of said States having been first obtained.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863.

—In the Senate to-day, the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain of Aug. 9, 1845. The Committee on Finance reported back the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which passed. The bill, heretofore reported, to establish a national currency, secured by United States stocks, was postponed one week. The bill providing a Deputy Register of the Treasury Department was amended so as to provide an Assistant instead of a Deputy Register, at a salary of $2,500; and also to provide for a Solicitor of the War Department, at a salary of $2,000. A bill was introduced to provide for stopping the pay of unemployed military officers. The resolutions of Mr. McDougall, in regard to the French in Mexico, were discussed—the mover in favor and Mr. Sumner against. No vote was taken on the main question, when the Senate went into Executive Session and subsequently adjourned.

In the House a favorable report was made on the credentials of Messrs. Benjamin F. Flanders and Michael Hahn, as Representatives from the 1st and IId Congressional Districts of Louisiana. It was laid over. The House took up the Bankrupt bill. Several gentlemen expressed a desire to address the House on the subject, and others wished to offer amendments. After some remarks from the author of the bill, who was urgent for a square vote upon it, a motion prevailed by seven majority (60 to 53) to lay it on the table. The bill to appoint an Assistant Collector at New-York was tabled and killed. The resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaratory of maritime rights, were postponed until the third Monday in February. The bill authorizing the President to select from the Pay Department, or from additional Paymasters of Volunteers, without regard to rank, but solely as to qualification, a Paymaster-General, who shall have the pay, rank and emoluments of a Brigadier-General, was killed—yeas 61, nays 73. The bill to enlarge canal locks, so as to pass gunboats from the sea to the lakes, was sent back to the Military Committee. After some discussion on the bill to lay a submarine telegraph cable coastwise to New-Orleans, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863.

—In the Senate to-day a bill was passed authorizing the President to make qualified pardons, so as to remit fines and relieve from imprisonment. Several bills were reported, among them the bill to change the time of holding the District Courts of the United States; the bill to prevent correspondence with Rebels; the joint resolution to revive the act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Department of the West and Missouri their pay, bounty, and pensions; the bill to amend an act to prevent officers of the Government and members of Congress from taking consideration for pecuniary contracts, office, or place; and adversely on the bill to harmonize admiralty jurisdiction; also, on the bill to divide the State of Michigan into two [illegible] on the resolution to [illegible]. A bill was introduced to sell Indian reserves in California and establish new ones. The resolutions about the French in Mexico were tabled, 34 to 9. The League Island bill was killed. The bill for the encouragement of reënlistments and the enrolling and drafting of the militia was taken up. An amendment was adopted, providing that a drafted man may procure a substitute. Another amendment was adopted, providing that no clothes, arms, or equipments shall be sold, exchanged, pledged, or given away; and when such articles are found in the possession of any person not a soldier or officer, they may be seized. An amendment was adopted, providing that any officer absent with leave shall receive only half pay, and when absent without leave, in addition to the penalties now provided, he shall forfeit all his pay, except when sick or wounded. On a motion to strike out the second section, giving the President power to make all rules and regulations for enrolling and drafting the militia, there was a long debate, chiefly as to the number of Democrats in the army. The motion was lost—Yeas, 9; Nays, 33. No vote was taken on the bill itself.

In the House, report was made adversely on the credentials of J. B. McLeod claiming a seat from the IId District of Virginia; and also on the application of his contestant, W. W. Wing. The Coastwise Submarine Telegraph bill was adopted, 71 to 63. The bill for the codification of the statutes failed, 42 to 86. The Ship Canal bill was discussed, but postponed until Friday. A bill was passed for the protection of overland emigrants to the States and Territories on the Pacific coast. It appropriates $30,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. A bill to establish an Ambulance corps was passed. It authorizes the permanent enlistment of 20,000 men for the performance of such duties. A colonel is provided as head of the corps, with a first lieutenant for every 100 men, a sergeant for every 20 men, and a corporal for every 10 men. The House passed the Senate bill for the more efficient administration of the Subsistence Department. It provides for a brigadier-general as the chief, two colonels as assistant commissaries, and a major; the selection to be made either from the army or volunteer forces. The Committee on Military Affairs reported back the House bill, with the Senate's amendments, authorizing 20,000 men to be raised in Kentucky, for twelve months, for the defense of that State, &c. The amendment was agreed to—so the bill has passed both Houses.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

A UNIFORM PAPER CURRENCY.

There is already a spirit of concession to the President's policy of a uniform issue of paper currency for the whole country, in quarters where his message to Congress of January 19 met with no favor.

ORGANIZATION OF BLACK REGIMENTS IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Curtis has organized one black regiment in Arkansas, and is making good progress with another. Private letters from the fleet of Rear-Admiral Porter state that he is filling up his crews with the able-bodied freedmen of Arkansas and Mississippi, of whom great numbers are seeking service under the United States. It is thought that half the men who man the Western flotilla will soon be of African descent. Of their competency as sailors and gunners, no doubt is felt by our Admirals on the Mississippi as none was experienced by our Admirals on the Atlantic during the last war.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

COUNT MERCIER AND THE PROPOSED MEDIATION.

Count Mercier gives public and explicit denial to the published fabrication that he has been a party to any scheme or proposal to bring about intervention or mediation in our war to suppress the rebellion, and further denies that any proposal to that effect has ever been made to him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1863.

GEN. BUTLER'S NEW MISSION.

Gen. Butler has had several interviews with the President and Secretary of War, who have formally renewed the proposition that he shall go back to New-Orleans to resume command of the Department of the Gulf. He has not yet determined to accept the command thus offered him.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

The Missouri Emancipation bill, as amended in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and reported by Mr. Harris to-day, appropriates $20,000,000, provided Slavery be altogether abolished throughout the State within twelve months.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

THE SOUTH REFUSE A UNION WITH THE FREE NORTH.

The Hon. Henry May of Baltimore, who is believed to be better acquainted with the feelings and purposes of the Rebels than any other man in the House, is reported in *The Globe* to have said in his speech yesterday: "The people of the South believe, and I believe, that there is established a fixed and unalterable antagonism between the sections where Slavery is and is not allowed, and that no future political union, as long as Slavery exists, can ever be maintained between them upon any basis whatever."

Mr. May went on to say that the only alternatives presented to the country are "separation or subjugation," and he administered a rebuke to Mr. Vallandigham for laying so much stress upon arguments for reunion found in physical geography, when all hopes of it were forbidden by reasons inherent in "the nature of man."

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Senator Grimes has received a telegram from Burlington, Iowa, announcing the election for the first time for years of all the Republican candidates for municipal offices, by majorities ranging from 50 to 100. Last October the Democrats carried the town by over 100 majority.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

ENLISTMENT OF PRUSSIAN OFFICERS AS PRIVATES.

Two Prussian officers, educated at the military academy at Dresden, who served eight years at home, and arrived in this country but three weeks since, have enlisted as privates in one of the New-York regiments, and went down the river yesterday to join the army.

HOW THE ARMY IS DEMORALIZED.

Large numbers of *The N. Y. World* are taken by order of expense by the Government to the Potomac Army, and distributed by Democrats gratuitously to the soldiers. It is rumored that Mayor Wood is at the head of this crafty and mischievous enterprise.

MR. SEWARD'S ADVANCES TO THE REBELS.

It is not believed here that President Lincoln was cognizant of the advances made by Secretary Seward to the Rebels last Summer, through the French Minister.

M. MERCIER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

The following is a literal translation of the dispatch from M. Mercier to M. Thouvenel, giving account of the circumstances under which the Minister's well known visit to Richmond last Spring was made:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: In the last conversation which I had with him (Mr. Seward), under the impression of the satisfactory news which he had received from the West, he laid before me all the ones which he believed went to prove the approaching reëstablishment of the Union.

As we were talking, the remark escaped me [illegible] assure myself of the condition of things at Richmond. Mr. Seward replied to me at once that I could very easily go thither, that all I had to do was to send for one of our ships, that it might carry me to Norfolk, and that he was entirely willing to give me a pass for this visit. Having had no intention of calling out this response, and not having foreseen it, I said to him that I would reflect and would bring him my answer.

Taking all things into consideration I concluded that from the moment I undertook this voyage, with the acquiescence so thorough of the Secretary of State, almost, as it seemed, in compliance with his desire, it would be easy for me, by the exercise of a little prudence, to prevent any inconvenient result, and that on the other hand, beside the advantage of furnishing me the opportunity to collect precious information, it could have that of preparing the way for recourse to good offices as a means of facilitating the pacific arrangement of which we experienced so strongly the need. I decided then to accomplish it, but I judged it indispensable not to leave my colleague, the Minister of England in ignorance of my departure, and I took pains to announce it to him—declaring to him that, in informing Mr. Seward of my determination, I should take care to tell him that I had not definitively taken it until after conversation with my colleague. I then repaired to Mr. Seward and told him that the Emperor, being always disposed to lend his good offices to the Federal Government, I believed that I was faithful to his sentiments in deciding, the Secretary of State, seeing no inconvenience in the proceeding, to depart for Richmond. It was natural, moreover, that I should have the desire, under the present circumstances, to put myself in communication with our Consuls, in order to judge for myself of the situation, while using the recognized right of Foreign Ministers residing in the United States to visit all points in the territory of the Union.

As to the language that I should hold, it was easy to divine it. As the war involved considerable injury to our interests, I should go in order to assure myself of the chances that might exist, that its end would soon be reached. If, while on this subject, overtures were made to me relative to the recognition of the Confederacy of the South, I should say that it ought to be understood that in my position I could only speak of the reëstablishment of the Union—that our general interest had always made us look upon separation with regret, and that our interests at the moment ought to make us wish before everything else, the end of the war which interrupted our commerce. That in the direction in which the population of the North seemed to be, recognition would not decide the Federal Government to raise the blockade. That for us peace was the only prayer we could form, and that we would be, consequently disposed to do everything which depended on us, in order that it might be made, as soon as possible in the convenience of both parties.

It was understood, besides, that I should report to Mr. Seward only what I was authorized to repeat to him. Mr. Seward said to me that I might add, if I found an opportune occasion, that in his opinion the North was animated by no sentiment of vengeance, and that for himself he should with pleasure find himself again in the Senate in the presence of all those whom the South thought it fit to send thither.

After this conversation, I wrote a word by telegraph to the commander of the Gassendi who was at Fort Monroe to beg him to come and take me at the earliest possible moment on board his ship at Alexandria or Annapolis, and I begged Mr. Seward to take the trouble to expedite the delivery of this dispatch. MERCIER.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. [illegible], 1863.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of W. T. Otto of Indiana to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Charles A. Beebe, Receiver of Public Money at San Francisco, Cal.; Henry A. [illegible], Surgeon-General for Iowa and Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, [illegible], Jan. [illegible], 1863.

GENERALS IN SERVICE.

The number of Brigadier-Generals now in service

is about 200, and of Major-Generals, 40. The President has recently nominated to the Senate 154 additional of the former grade, and 50 of the latter. It is believed by those who have direction of military affairs in Congress, that the law limiting the number of such officers will be amended, so as to add 50 Brigadier-Generals and 25 Major-Generals to the army.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATIONS.

Among the items in the Fortification bill, reported by Mr. Stevens to-day, are the following: $200,000 for Fort Carroll in Baltimore Harbor; $30,000 for Fort Monroe; $200,000 for Fort Wool in Hampton Roads; $150,000 for Fort Church, Florida; $300,000 for Fort Taylor, Key West; $300,000 for Fort Jefferson, Garden Key; $175,000 for the fort at Ship Island; $100,000 for the new depot at Dry Tortugas; $100,000 for Fort St. Philip; $100,000 for Fort Jackson.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Navy Appropriation bill in the aggregate appropriates $63,195,000, including nearly $15,000,000 pay of officers and seamen; and $9,298,000 for the construction of vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1863.

THE PRINTING OF TREASURY NOTES.

It is stated that, with one hundred and twenty-two presses, the Treasury Department are now just able to print enough greenbacks in two-thirds of a day to pay the expenses of the Government for one day.

REBEL NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

A Foray on the Blockade Fleet—Reported Exploits of two Iron-clads—Two Union Vessels Said to have been Sunk—Beauregard Declares the Blockade Raised—A Yarn for the European Market.

The following extraordinary dispatches from *The Richmond Dispatch* of Monday purport to give particulars of a raid by two Rebel iron-clad rams and three steam tenders, under Gen. Beauregard and Capt. Ingraham, against our blockade fleet off Charleston Harbor, in which one Union vessel, the Mercedita, Capt. Stellwagen, is claimed to have been sunk, and another, name not known, to have suffered the same fate. This is the extent of the casualties, if we except the steamship Quaker City, which, it is said, had one wheel disabled, and, with the rest of the blockade fleet, made her escape.

This is the Rebel story, with the additional information that, though the fight was severe, and the Union fleet numbered thirteen to the Rebels' five, not one of the latter was struck. After the fight, Beauregard and Ingraham were unable, "with the strongest glasses," to discover a single Union vessel. So they declared "the blockade raised."

The bark Restless, which left Port Royal on Saturday, the 31st, and arrived here on Tuesday, brought no news of this affair. Yet the attack is said to have been made at *one o'clock on the morning of that day*. Had the dispersion of the fleet been so complete as it is claimed, it seems impossible that some portion of it should not have reached Port Royal before the sailing of the Restless.

It should be borne in mind that the Boston steamer left at noon yesterday for Europe, and it is quite possible that the report was greatly exaggerated and sent by the Rebels to *The Herald*, that it might go uncontradicted and unmodified, to aid the Rebel cause abroad. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to know that we have the Ironsides and four iron-clad Monitors at Port Royal, with an ample complement of gunboats and soldiers, and before this story reaches the other side of the Atlantic there is every reason to believe the blockade of Charleston, which Beauregard has "raised," will be so effectual that there will be no question about it hereafter.

We append the dispatches, leaving our readers to put their own estimate upon them:

Dispatches to the Richmond Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863.

Two iron-clad gunboats, Chicora and Palmetto State, with three steamers as tenders, went out beyond the bar at 1 o'clock this morning to attack the blockading fleet. Firing began soon after one, and for a while was very rapid and continuous. Afterward it slackened, but continued at intervals until 9 o'clock this morning. Owing to the fog the result has not yet been ascertained.

Commander Ingraham is aboard the Palmetto State as commander of the expedition.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31, 1863.

This morning the gunboats Palmetto State, Capt. Rutledge, and Chicora, Capt. Tucker, accompanied by three small steamers—the Gen. Clinch, Etiwan and Chesterfield—all under the command of Commodore Ingraham, made an attack on the blockaders, and succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third.

The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock.

The Palmetto State, with Commodore Ingraham on board, opened fire upon the Federal gunboat Mercedita, carrying eleven guns and one hundred and fifty-eight men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms of water. Her commander, Capt. Stellwagen, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. Stellwagen and crew were paroled by Commodore Ingraham.

Capt. Tucker of the Chicora reports sinking another Union gunboat and the disabling of the steamship Quaker City. The latter was set on fire by the Chicora, and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterward managed to escape, using only one wheel. She was very seriously damaged.

The number of the blockading fleet outside at the time of the attack was thirteen, with two first-class frigates, the Susquehanna and Canandaigua.

The Union loss was very severe. It was a complete success on our part, with not a man hurt.

Our gunboats were not even struck.

All the blockaders have disappeared. There is not one to be seen within five miles with the strongest kind of glasses. Our boats are now returning to Charleston.

The following is the official dispatch:

THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.

ON BOARD GUNBOAT PALMETTO STATE.

I went out last night. This vessel struck the Mercedita, when she sent a boat on board and surrendered. The officers and crew were paroled. Capt. Tucker thinks he sunk one vessel and set another on fire, when she struck her flag. The blockading fleet had gone to southward and eastward, out of sight. D. N. INGRAHAM, Flag-Officer, Com'dg.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Our gunboats Palmetto State and Chicora have reached the wharves. They were enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of citizens, who had assembled to greet them. Salutes were fired from the forts and batteries.

Not a man was hurt on our side, and our gunboats were not struck by the enemy. Our attack on the fleet was a complete surprise to the blockaders, each one running away without caring for the others.

It is supposed that nearly all of the crew of the Mercedita perished.

The Palmetto State, which engaged the Mercedita, having no boats and fighting at the time, could render her no assistance.

The Quaker City was struck twice, and one of her side wheels almost torn off.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

Gen. Beauregard and Commodore Ingraham, as commanders of the land and naval forces, have issued a joint proclamation, dated Jan. 31, declaring the blockade of Charleston raised, the entire hostile squadron having been sunk, burned or dispersed by the superior naval forces of the Confederacy.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Beauregard placed a steamer at the disposal of the foreign consuls to see for themselves that no blockade existed.

The French and Spanish Consuls, accompanied by Gen. Ripley, accepted the invitation. The British Consul, with the Commander of the British war steamer Petrel, had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders and could see nothing of them with glasses.

Late in the evening four blockaders reappeared, keeping far out. This evening a large number of blockaders are in sight, but keep steam up, evidently ready to run.

THE LATEST DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1, 1863.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS, LAND AND NAVAL FORCES, CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863.

At about 5 o'clock this morning the Confederate States naval force on this station attacked the United States blockading fleet off the harbor of the City of Charleston, and sunk, dispersed, or drove off and out of sight for the time the entire hostile fleet.

Therefore we, the undersigned commanders respectively of the Confederate States naval and land forces in this quarter, do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said City of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by a superior force of the Confederate States from and after the 31st day of January, A. D. 1863.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.
D. N. INGRAHAM, Flag Officer Commanding Naval Forces in South Carolina.

Official: THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

The results of the naval engagements yesterday are two vessels sunk, four set on fire and the remainder driven away.

The Foreign Consuls here held a meeting last night, and were unanimously of the opinion that the blockade had been legally raised.

Twenty blockaders are off the bar to-day.

Other very important movements are in progress here.

THE NEWS IN PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 3, 1863.

The news from Charleston created great joy here.

THE NEWS IN FREDERICKSBURG.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

Parties who crossed the river yesterday, under flag of truce, state that the Rebels in Fredericksburg were very jubilant over the news from Charleston, among which was the official proclamation of Gen. Beauregard and Commodore Ingraham, declaring the blockade at Charleston raised.

Great cheering was heard among the Rebel soldiers in town, and a brass band was playing in the Court-House. Our pickets on the other side of the river were hailed by those on the opposite bank, and assured that the war would be closed within a month. "The game is up with you now," said they.

THE VICKSBURG EXPEDITION.

A correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune*, with the Mississippi expedition, writes as follows:

On Jan. 22d the fleet moved on to Tibbet's plantation, five miles above Lake Providence, Louisiana. McClernand's force, on a large fleet of transports, came to a halt near the mouth of the Yazoo River on Friday, the 23d, and during that day and the next were engaged in landing troops upon the peninsula, through which the canal was cut last Summer, and opposite Vicksburg. The transports filled up the levee for the space of two miles above and below the mouth of the river.

The Red Rover was moored in the river a short distance up the stream in the Mississippi. Opposite were the gunboat Tyler and two steam rams; below were the Lexington, more rams, and transports. Above the Red Rover, in the Yazoo River, were the gunboats Benton, Chillicothe, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Judge Torrence, and steamer Great Western, the latter an ammunition boat.

Seven Rebel transports are reported to have passed up the Yazoo, in the absence of our fleet for supplies or men, and are now closely trapped there by this strong array of gunboats. Should they attempt to come out they must be taken.

The advance position of our gunboats and transports—those near the gunboat Lexington—is seven miles by water and about three by land, from Vicksburg.

When the troops are all landed on the peninsula, transports will go up the river for 30,000 more.

On Friday and Saturday the ram Horner, Capt. White, was on picket duty, and, passing the advance, was seen in plain view of the city. They could see steamers leaving and arriving, and people standing upon the levee. In the afternoon, the Rebels opened with shell upon the ram and Union scouts they saw opposite the city. No harm was done. They perhaps thought to drive our men from the peninsula, but did not succeed.

Five refugees arrived here to-day direct from East Georgia. They represent the country as in a most deplorable condition. They have each lost every dollar's worth of property they had, including slaves. They all cordially indorse the policy of the Government respecting negroes, and declare it a policy that, if vigorously carried out, will soon render Rebellion harmless. They say there is still a very considerable amount of Union sentiment in East Georgia, but that it is worth a man's life to let it be known.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL BOAT RED ROVER, OFF MOUTH YAZOO RIVER, Jan. 25, VIA CAIRO, Feb. 1, 1863.

We yesterday learned that Gen. Grant would arrive here with his additional forces on Tuesday, and direct the movements of the army in person. Gen. McPherson is with him.

A damaging mishap to McClernand and his entire command of land forces occurred yesterday. Col. Warren Stewart, Chief of Cavalry on McClernand's staff, [illegible] with only 200 men—there are but few here as yet—and was shot and deserted by his men.

He had upon his person when he must have fallen into the hands of the enemy, a memorandum book containing full estimates of the numbers and caliber of the forces and guns of Sherman and McClernand; their available character, their artillery, and everything the enemy should not know, and even the projects respecting the canals upon which work has just been recommenced.

A considerable force has been landed and marched across the peninsula, to a point opposite Warrenton, where they are encamped. They are in a position to communicate with the troops from below, on the Louisiana side, should the latter be able to pass Port Hudson.

A stream of water is now moving through the canal dug across the peninsula last Summer, from two to four feet in depth, the current being about two miles per hour, but there is not much chance, it is thought, for its soon widening the channel from the hardness of the soil and the peculiarly sloping sides.

After our troops had taken up their position on the Louisiana shore, the little ferry-boat Desoto from the other shore landed in the fog, and her crew and four other persons were captured.

—At an Emancipation meeting held in Jefferson City, Missouri, on the 31st of January, Senator Gilstrap presented for consideration the bill for the emancipation of slaves in Missouri. Section four accepts the President's Proclamation to Congress for compensated emancipation; sections second and third create a fund for emancipation, consisting of a Congressional appropriation with such provisions as the State may make and 2 per cent tax on slaves; sections fifth and sixth provide that those loyal owners who consent to emancipate their slaves shall file their consent with the County Clerk on or before the 4th of July, 1863, and after proper returns are made to the State officers, warrants shall be issued by the proper State officer for full value, that value being fixed by the appraisement of a Commissioner appointed for that purpose; section eighth provides that the Commissioners shall make out, after the 4th of July, 1864, lists of slave-owners who have not filed their consent to the emancipation warrants to be issued to them for their slaves, who shall thereafter be free; section ninth provides for the freedom of the slaves as fast as the warrants are issued for them; section fourteenth and fifteenth provide for the apprenticeship of the free slaves, year by year, to their former owners, as far as practicable. All Slavery to terminate in 1876, and the inducement is great to abolish the institution in 1863. The bill does not provide for any freedom without payment, except those of owners who have forfeited their claims under the Confiscation act, or may be convicted of treason. Considerable discussion ensued, but the substantial features of the bill met with approval. Senator Van Horn submitted a proposition that we will emancipate at all events, and in respect to value, we will cut according to our cloth, and if Congress makes no appropriation, we will devise some scheme to kill Slavery in time.

—The steam gunboat Hatteras, sunk off Galveston, had the following officers:

Commander, Henry Wilson of New York; Lieutenant, S. L. Breese; Chief Engineer, A. M. Covert; First Assistant Engineer, N. D. Bates; Acting Masters, S. C. Cruse, Geo. D. Hoffner. Enoch Brooks, P. J. McGrath.

The officers belong to Philadelphia, and have families there. Her three acting masters, Geo. D. Hoffner, S. C. Cruse and Enoch Brooks, were residents of Southwark, and all had been appointed from the merchant service. Mr. Brooks had commanded the ship Wyoming of Cope's Line, and Mr. Cruse the bark St. James. Mr. Hoffner had been a pilot as well as a master of a vessel. The Hatteras was 1,200 tons burden, 210 feet long, 34 wide 18 feet deep, and carried four guns. She was purchased at Philadelphia on the 25th September, 1861, for $110,000.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 4.

32,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Coup. 93	200 Erie Railway.......... 72
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg'd. 92	100 do.......... 72½
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.. 94	100 do..........s10 72
20,000 do.......... 94½	350 do.......... 72½
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.. 85	100 do..........b10 72¾
2,000 do.......... 85	150 do..........b30 72½
1,200 Tre. 7 3-10 p c N. Sm. 101½	100 do..........b10 72½
20,000 U. S. 6s 1-Yr. Certif. 94	100 do..........b10 72¼
23,000 U. S. Dem'd Notes. 154½	100 do.......... 72
23,000 do.......... 154¾	100 Erie Railway Pref.... 99
10,000 N. Carolina St. 6s.. 75	350 do.......... 99
8,000 Missouri State 6s... 64	100 do.......... 99¼
3,000 do..........b10 64	450 do.......... 99
5,000 do.......... 64½	300 do..........s30 99¼
2,000 Hud. R. 1 Mtg. ex int. 110	200 Hudson River R. R.... 94
7,000 Hud. R. 2d Mtg. S'd. 112	125 Alton & T. H. R. R.... 31
2,000 C. B. & Q. 8 p c Bds. 120	100 Harlem R. R.......... 31
500 Mich. S. 2d M......... 100	700 do.......... 31½
2,500 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.. 123	150 do.......... 31¼
1,000 Chic. & N. W. S. F'd. 101	600 do.......... 31
5,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M. B. 107	100 do..........b30 31
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M... 103½	50 Mich. Cen. R. R....b30 97
5,000 Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 3d. 83	100 do.......... 97½
60 Merchants' Bank...... 110	600 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R. 56¼
65 Mechanics' Bank...... 105	110 Mi. S. & N. I. Guar. S. 103
48 Bank State New-York. 91	100 do.......... 103
25 Bank of Commerce.... 95	15 Panama R. R.......... 184
25 American Ex. Bank... 95	250 Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip.. 90½
9 Bank of N. America... 93	200 do.......... 90
19 Shoe & Leather Bank. 99	200 do..........s30 90
5 Imp. & Trad. Bank.... 94	100 Ill. Cen. Cen. Bond S. 90
20 Park Bank.......... 125	100 Cle. & Pitts. R. R..s30 67½
15,000 American Gold..... 157½	100 do.......... 68
185,000 do.......... 157¼	650 do..........b3 67½
50,000 do.......... 157	400 do.......... 68
20,000 do..........b30 160	300 do..........s3 68
20,000 do..........b30 158¼	100 do.......... 68¼
5,000 do..........b30 158	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. RR. 120
40,000 do..........s10 157	100 Gal. & Chic. RR...... 90
10,000 do..........s10 157¼	250 do.......... 90½
5,000 do..........b4 157½	100 do..........b30 90
10,000 do..........b10 157¼	700 Clev. & Tol. RR...... 86½
50 Cit. Gas Co. Brook.... 95½	20 Chic. & R. I. RR...... 88
15 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.... 131	650 do.......... 88
10 Quicksilver Min. Co... 60	250 Chic., Bur. & Quin. RR. 105
10 do.......... 10½	10 do.......... 105
160 Pa. M. Steam. Co..... 166	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien RR. 34
40 do.......... 166¼	7 do.......... 35
150 do..........s30 165¼	25 Tol., Wab. & West. RR. 60
50 do..........s30 165	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. RR 62
400 N. Y. Central R. R.... 118	200 do.......... 61½
120 Chicago N. W. R. R.. 18	50 do..........b60 63

SECOND BOARD.

11,000 U. S. 6s, '81.. Coup. 94	50 Hudson River R. R..... 94
1,000 do.......... 94¼	250 do.......... 94½
62,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr. Cert. 95	200 do..........b30 94¾
11,000 U. S. Dem'd Notes. 154½	500 Harlem Railroad....... 33½
1,000 do.......... 154¼	500 do..........b30 34
5,000 do..........b7. 154½	300 do.......... 34
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74.. Coup. 85½	200 Harlem Railroad Pref. 65
10,000 Missouri State 6s... 64	100 Reading Railroad...s30 90
5,000 do..........b30. 64½	300 do.......... 90
3,000 Virginia State 6s.... 75	10 Panama Railroad....... 185
3,000 North Carolina 6s... 75	50 Chic. & N. W. R. R... 17
6,000 California State 7s.. 121	100 Mich. Cen. RR........ 96
1,000 Missouri 6s, issued to H. & St. Jo. RR.. 67½	100 do..........s10 96½
5,000 P. F. W. & Ch 2d m.. 105	250 do.......... 96
1,000 Cl. & P. 4th m...... 61	500 Mich. S. & N. Ind. RR.... 57
2,000 H. R. 2d S. F.......... 112½	200 do.......... 56½
700 Ch & N. W. 1st m... 73	100 do..........s30 56½
150,000 Amer. Gold....... 157	100 do..........b30 57½
15,000 do.......... 157½	20 Mich. S. & N. Ind. G. S... 104
20,000 do..........b30.. 157	50 Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip..s30 90
10,000 do..........b10.. 157¼	50 Clev. & Pitts. RR.... 68
75 Bk. of Commerce..... 90	300 do.......... 68½
20 Commonwealth Bk... 92	100 do..........b30 69
25 Imp'rs' & Traders' B'k 94½	300 do.......... 68½
100 Canton Company..... 20	50 Gal. & Chic. RR....... 90
350 Cumberland Coal Pref. 19	110 Clev. & Tol. RR...... 87½
119 Pacific Mail St'p Co... 167	100 do.......... 87
20 do.......... 167¼	300 do..........b30 87
100 Nicaragua Transit Co... 5	100 do.......... 87½
100 Brunswick City L. Co. 11	100 Chic. & Rock Is. RR... 88½
200 New-York Central R... 119	50 do.......... 88
300 Erie Railway.......... 72½	100 do..........s20 88½
100 do.......... 72½	31 Clev., Col. & Cin. RR. 120
250 do.......... 73	50 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. RR. 62½
500 do..........b10 73½	100 do.......... 62
200 do.......... 73½	50 Mil. & Pr. Du C. RR... 35
	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. RR.. 106

Money Market

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Stock market has a hesitating action under the delay at Washington upon the financial question. The quotations are irregular, but were generally heavy at the opening, with a better feeling at the close of the session. The evidence from Washington tends to the conclusion that no more legal tender currency will be issued at present, at the same time the opinion is freely expressed that Mr. Chase is mistaken in his views that if his Bank bill should be passed he can provide ways and means for carrying on the war without any further authority to issue paper money. Pending this question, operators are disposed to move cautiously, and the amount of daily transactions shows a large reduction. Governments were without important transactions. Shares were generally lower, but show no improvement in some descriptions. At the Second Board there was comparatively [illegible] the market was stronger. Pacific Mail advanced to 167½, against 166 at the opening this morning. Central was firm at 119, an advance of 1 ℔ cent. Erie Common opened at 72¾, and sold up to 73¼, against 72 in the morning. Southern Michigan was ½ ℔ cent better. The Western Shares generally had an improving appearance. Governments were firm but inactive. At the 4 o'clock call, with a fair demand for stocks, the quotations were generally established at higher figures. Erie Common sold at 73¾; Preferred at 99½. Pacific Mail advanced to 168½. Central was strong at 119 bid, and the Western Shares had generally an upward tendency. The market at the close was very firm, but not active, at: U. S. 6s, '81, 92@92½; U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 94@94½; U. S. 5s, '74, coupons, 85@86; U. S. Treasury Notes, 7.30s, 101¾@102; U. S. 1-year Certificates, 6s, 94@94½; Demand Notes, old issue, 154½@154¾; Tennessee State 6s, 61@63; Missouri State 6s, 64½@64¾; American Gold, 157@157¼; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 168½@168¾; N. Y. Central Railroad, 119@119¼; Erie Railway, 73¾ bid for 3,000 shares; Erie Railway, Preferred, 99¾@99½; Hudson River Railroad, 94¼@94½; Harlem Railroad, 33¾@34; Harlem Railroad, Preferred, 65@65½; Reading Railroad, 89¾@90; Michigan Central Railroad, 96@96½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 56¾@56⅞; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 103½@103¾; Panama Railroad, 183@184; Illinois Central Railroad, 90@90½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 68¾@69; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 90¼@90½; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 87¼@87½; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 88¼@88¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 107@109; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, 35½@36.

In foreign bills, there is not a large business, but rates are higher. Sterling is nominally 174@175.

Freights are dull and heavy. To Liverpool, the engagements are: 49,500 bush. Wheat, at 6½d., in bags; 20,000 do. Corn at 6d., in bags; 3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d.@2s.; 500 boxes at 20s.; 200 tcs. Beef at 4s.; 150 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d.; and per neutral flag, 2,000 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 25s.@27s. 6d. To Glasgow: 150 tcs. Lard at 30s. The charters include an iron vessel to Cork, and a market, with 20,000 bush. Wheat at 10d.

The market for gold has been excited to-day, under the news from Charleston. The Board sales were about $600,000, between 157@157¾, closing at 157 bid. Before the Board it sold as low as 155½. Custom-House Notes were 154½@154¾, closing at 154½ bid.

There is a good demand for money on call, and the rates are firmly established at 6@7 ℔ cent, the bulk of the business being at 7 ℔ cent. Leading stock houses find no difficulty in supplying their wants, but the weaker class of houses find the market rather stringent.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863.

ASHES—The market is steady; sales at $8 62½ for Pots, and $8 75 for Pearls.

BEESWAX is firmer, with sales of 2,300 lb at 43@45c., cash.

COTTON—The late speculative demand which forced Cotton up to such extreme rates has entirely subsided, and the market closes to-day very dull and heavy at a decline of 1c. from yesterday's prices. The few sales now making are chiefly to manufacturers who buy only to supply their immediate requirements; 67c. for middling is the quotation now given, but in the present unsettled state of affairs, prices are only nominal.

COFFEE—The market still remains very quiet, but extreme firmness is manifested by holders, and quotations are unchanged. The only transaction we notice is 50 mats Java at 35c. We quote:

Rio..........	30 @31½	Maracaibo..........	30½@32½
Java..........	35 @36	Laguayra..........	30½@32½
St. Domingo..........	26½@29		

[illegible]

Cambridge Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Sheep and Lambs, 2,050 at market; prices in lots, $4 50@$5 each; extra, $5 50, $6, $6 10, or from 4½c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

	Cattle.	Sh'p & L'bs.	Calves.	Horses.	Swine.
Maine..........	..	..	..	..	..
New-Hampshire....	275	417	..	..	..
Vermont..........	360	645	..	..	..
Massachusetts....	56	773	..	..	..
New-York..........	41	250	..	..	..
Western..........	..	..	..	..	..
Canada..........	28	..	..	..	..
Total..........	760	2,050	..	40	..

Hides, 8@8½c. ℔ lb; Tallow, 9c. ℔ lb; Pelts, $2@$2 25 each.

N. B.—Beef Extra and First quality include nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed Oxen. Second quality includes the best grass-fed Oxen, the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three-year-old Steers. Ordinary consists of Bulls and the refuse of lots.

SHEEP—Extra includes Cosset, and when those of inferior quality are thrown out.

There were — cars over the Grand Trunk and Eastern Railroad, 10 over the Boston and [illegible]

REMARKS—There was not so large a supply as last week; [illegible] Most of the cattle were sold yesterday [illegible] extreme good [illegible] cattle from the barns. N. Batchelder sold nine to F. Woodbridge for $6 50, $7, and $7 75 ℔ cwt. [illegible] sold to S. [illegible] for $6 50 and $7 50. L. Hastings sold one for $7 50. The sheep were all sold yesterday; the prices of two weeks since were readily obtained.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular.

The prospect of an active demand for January mentioned in our last Circular has been fully realized, and a large amount of Domestic Wool has changed hands at steadily advancing prices. The trade has been principally confined to the finer qualities of Wool, which are still in brisk demand even at the high figures they have reached; and as the stock in hands of dealers is becoming quite limited, we must look for still further advances, especially if the value of gold should continue to appreciate as compared with the currency, on which the prices of Wool are based. A large proportion of the Domestic Wool which has been sold has been taken by consumers, while a number of large sales also have been made to speculators, and to capitalists for investment.

At the auction sale on the 22d ult., comprising California, Mexican, Adelaide, and a small quantity of Domestic Fleeces, the attendance was good, the bidding spirited, and the prices realized were generally fully up to market value, resulting, as we believe, very satisfactorily to the owners. Pulled Wools have been in very good request, and have been purchased by manufacturers as fast as they have come into market, so that the stock is now extremely light and prices considerably higher. California Wools have sold freely, but the desirable stock of Spring clip being quite limited at the opening of the month was soon exhausted before much advance in price had taken place. A number of lots of Fall clip are now arriving, which will be well adapted to the wants of some branches of manufacture. Foreign Wools, more especially the finer descriptions, have participated in the general advance, and have been largely taken, both by consumers and speculators; and as the extreme rates of exchange effectually prohibit further importations, we look for still further improvement in prices.

By our last foreign advices, we learn that there is no material change in prices of Wool during the past month, in the European markets.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 920,000 lbs. 63@70c.; Pulled, 210,000 lbs. 57@73c.; 340,000 lbs. California, 30@52c.; 2,040 bales Cape, 30@36½c.; 120 bales Entre Rios; 2,750 bales Mestizo, 25@30c.; 673 bales Cordova, 30@40c.; 116 bales East India, 29@32c.; 1,500 Donskoi, 37@42½c.; 65 bales Australian, 51c.; 90,000 lbs. Santa Fe, 25c.; 30 bales Montevideo; 60,000 lbs. Mediterranean; 20,000 lbs. Siax, 25c.; 160,000 lbs. French.

AT AUCTION—15,000 lbs. Domestic Fleeces, 63@70c.; 1,100 bales California, 19@60c.; 16,719 lbs. damaged washed and unwashed Cape, 17@22c.; 66 bales Adelaide, 30@34½c.; 4 bales damaged Cordova, 26c.; 153 bales Mexican, 23@29½c.; 10 bales white Smyrna, 32c.; 91 bales black and white Georgian, 29@41c.; 10 bales grey African, 30c.; 14 bales damaged Mogadore.

In Boston: 1,475,000 lbs. Fleeces and Pulled, 63½@73c.; 2,187 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape.

In Philadelphia: 717,000 lbs. Fleeces, 64@70c.; 65,000 lbs. Pulled, 57@65c.

In Providence: 167,474 lbs. Fleeces, 62@77½c.; 22,965 lbs. Pulled, 60@75c.; 20,437 lbs. Foreign, 36c.

The imports for the past month, as published, are:

From Liverpool, 746 bales; London, 441; Marseilles, 3,119; Havre, 203; Bremen, 21; Buenos Ayres, 309; Odessa, 662; Valencia, 362; Matamoras, 187; San Francisco, 1,294; Rio Grande, 7; Aspinwall, 141; Antwerp, 153; Smyrna, 272; Bombay, 46; Montevideo, 21; Bermuda, 3; Tarragona and [illegible]

[illegible]

Smyrna Low and Medium Washed, 27@40c.
Smyrna Gray Washed, 32@39c.
Smyrna White Lined Pulled, 15@20c.
Smyrna Gray Lined Pulled, 14@16c.
Smyrna in Grease, 27@[illegible]

Russian.

Donskoi Washed Long White, 40@43c.
Donskoi Washed Long Black, [illegible]

East India.

Washed White, medium to fine, 30@35c.
Washed White, common, 30@34c.
Yellow, [illegible]
Black, 30@35c.

Turkey.

Turkey, washed, 45@[illegible]
Turkey, unwashed, [illegible]

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863.

[Reported exclusively for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, by DREW & FRENCH.]

[illegible]

FRESH FRUITS.

APPLES continue very dull. Rates are nominally the same, but there is very little doing from first hands. We quote: Western mixed lots, fair and [illegible] ℔ bbl...$1 75@$1 [illegible]

CRANBERRIES are dull. We quote:

Cape Cod..........	$10 @$11 00
Western good to choice..........	[illegible] 8 00

DRIED FRUIT.

Apples, new State, ℔ lb..........	[illegible]@ 6c.
Pitted Cherries, new, ℔ lb..........	[illegible]@12c.
Raspberries..........	[illegible]@16c.
Blackberries..........	[illegible]@11c.
Plums, new..........	[illegible]@12c.
Peaches, new peeled..........	[illegible]@16c.
Peaches, unpeeled new..........	[illegible]@ 7

[Advertisement.]

DREW & FRENCH,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, &c.

No. 6 Erie buildings, New-York.

Our motto is, "Quick sales and prompt returns."

Reference—D. H. Martin, President Ocean Bank, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the throat and lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, and it should be known that while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety. We speak from personal experience when we commend them to persons afflicted with irritated throats, as thousands are, particularly at this season of the year.—[Boston Recorder.

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and obtain only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

[Advertisement.]

STAMMERING! STAMMERING!

Cured by Bates's Patent Scientific Appliances, the only known means for the rapid and permanent cure of STAMMERING and STUTTERING, &c. For Pamphlets and Drawings describing the same, address H. C. L. MEARS, No. 277 West 23d-st., New-York. P. O. Box, 5,076.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DIPHTHERIA.

Below is a copy of only one among the many letters that we are receiving, showing the remarkable effects of our TRASK'S OINTMENT in this fearful scourge:

MONCLOVA, LUCAS Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1862.

D. RANSOM & Co.: The public are dying for the want of TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT. It is the only thing that cures Diphtheria, which is prevailing here extensively. I am out. Please send me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, truly, F. T. EVANS.

Dickens's New Christmas Story.

SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE.

(Continued from our last.)

THE BROWN-PAPER PARCEL.

"Ah, Sir, I have seen many such cases in my time. You have seen many such cases in your time, Sir, I dare say. Well, I am one of you here in the Art line. You have seen many such cases in your time, Sir, I dare say. Well, I am one of you here in the Art line. Well, Sir, I have seen many such cases in my time. Well, Sir, I have seen many such cases in my time. Well, Sir, I have seen many such cases in my time

THE VICTORY NEAR THE BLACKWATER.

Engagement Near Suffolk—Gen. Corcoran Engages Pryor—Heavy Fighting—The Enemy Driven—Rebel Killed—Our Losses—Conduct of Our Troops—Massachusetts Seventh Battery—Incidents.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SUFFOLK, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

We are just resting on our arms after a hard and well-fought battle with a large Rebel force under Gen. Pryor, our own being led by the gallant Corcoran. A considerable force left Suffolk at midnight yesterday, to attack that redoubtable hero, Gen. Pryor, who, with a strong artillery and infantry force, was known to be advantageously posted near the Deserted House, a place nearly ten miles from Suffolk. For once we were agreeably disappointed in being able to find this General, of most *retiring* manners, and were advertised of a probable rencounter. When pushing our way through the mortar beds that now constitute the roads in all this region, our advance guard of cavalry received a volley from the enemy's mounted pickets—some fifty in number. The advance fell back a moment, not knowing how much of an ambuscade might be in waiting, when the 13th Indiana charged on the foe, sending him flying all abroad. This was about six miles from camp.

Continuing our march, we had achieved two miles more, when a furious cannonading broke upon us, to which our own batteries, the 7th Massachusetts, Capt. Davis, and Follett's, replied with such vigor and effectiveness, that in the course of two hours the Rebel fire slackened, when our infantry pushed on and charged upon them, and making one or two temporary stands, the enemy at length fell back to the Deserted House, some two miles farther. This was not done, however, until several had been killed and wounded among our men.

Feeling their way cautiously along through this dismal swamp and forest country, they soon were able to get the range of the enemy, when the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry became incessant and deafening, and the galling effect on our ranks told that familiarity with the localities, and practice in getting the range, had rendered the enemy's fire able to tell on our ranks. At about daybreak the fire was galling, and the roar and din of cannon very great. But increasing light gave us a better aim, and it was not long before its effects were seen in a flying foe, who soon put a wide distance between us.

The enemy were chased some eight miles beyond the Deserted House, till they escaped over the Blackwater. Several infantry engagements occurred, during which several were killed and wounded.

On examining the ground from which the Rebels had been driven, though the most of the dead and wounded had been removed by them, in consequence of our necessarily slow approach, the slain horses, scattered equipments, and, more than all, the torn trees on the very spot they occupied, showed that they must have suffered severely—more so than we did ourselves. Our own losses were as follows:

SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

KILLED—[illegible] E. D. Sawtelle, A. Withington, Geo. W. Blodgett.

WOUNDED—Augustus Reed, arm amputated; Francis T. Howard, leg amputated; slightly hurt, Lieut. T. A. Marshall, Lieut. W. F. Wood, Capt. Bartlett, Adjt. Allen, Lieut. Blood, W. H. Smith, J. T. Smart, W. Whitcomb, and C. W. Hildreth. The horses of Col. Follansbee and Adjt. Allen were both killed.

SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

WOUNDED—E. J. Craig, James Kegan, mortally; leg amputated, J. P. Huntington; and slightly hurt, G. C. Edwards, Thos. Emmett, John Hayes, H. Cleveland, R. C. Downes, G. W. Haskell, N. C. Parmenter, N. C. Farnham, and M. M. Peabody.

FOLLETT'S BATTERY.

KILLED—Frank Leighton (?), —— Murphy, Jere. Butler.
WOUNDED—Corp. Maname, Louis Chevalli, —— Peters.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Two wounded.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA.

WOUNDED—Lieut. [illegible], severely; Serg. A. Fortney, Serg. W. H. Davis, Serg. Reem, Private Aker, J. Short, Clark Jennings, J. Jenks, — Sample, two names unknown.

ONE-HUNDRED-AND-TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

Serg. Watson, Co. K, and W. Smith.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

Ten killed; 12 wounded.

The fighting on our part was done by the two batteries named—the 11th Pennsylvania, and the 13th Indiana, 6th Massachusetts, 130th, 69th, 112th New-York and Pennsylvania.

The Seventh Battery achieved great honor in sustaining a furious cannonading, and in more than matching it, in this its first engagement. No veterans could have done better. Some of the new regiments straggled badly, but the expedition was on the whole admirably commanded and executed. Starting at midnight of Thursday, it marched more than thirty miles through the worst roads imaginable, fought six or seven hours, and thoroughly flogged the enemy, and returned to camp within twenty-four hours, exhibiting throughout most admirable pluck, fortitude, courage and endurance, which promise rich results in the future.

This, the most considerable engagement in the Blackwater region, should be remembered as a Union victory.

A good many interesting incidents might be selected. One of the Pennsylvania conscripts—"Involuntary Volunteers"—came out of the woods he had entered to avoid the rebel shot, with a horse and three Rebels ahead of him, and three rebel muskets in his hands. A 13th Indiana soldier was tying his shoe in the woods, and when he looked up two bayonets were pointed at him. He went a little way with his captors, watched his chance, and, seizing the guns, brought both his custodians into camp.

A large number of prisoners were captured.

Andrew Grimes, a member of the 164th New-York, was killed in the engagement. His name was not in the list.

SOJOURNER.

A Great Battle and Union Victory—The Recent Engagement at the "Deserted House"—Full Repulse of the Enemy and their Retreat across the Blackwater—Our Killed and Wounded—A Hard-Fought Battle and a Well-Managed Retreat.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SUFFOLK, Va., Jan. 31, 1863.

The engagement with the Rebels which took place yesterday proves to have been more important and formidable than was at first supposed, and we have won a dear-bought victory.

Our loss is now ascertained to be 24 killed and 80 wounded, while that of the Rebels must have been about the same, if not greater. The enemy managed to carry off their killed and wounded, with the exception of one Major, a Lieutenant and a number of privates, whose bodies divested of boots and whatever of clothing there was time to take away were found upon the field, as our troops returned from the pursuit of the retreating foe. The conflict was a sanguinary one, and nothing but the indomitable courage of our soldiers and the judicious management of Gen. Corcoran and Col. Spear saved to us success.

I learn the following particulars this morning. It seems that Gen. Pryor pushed his way across the Blackwater last Sunday, as it is supposed on a foraging expedition, and augmented his force up to Thursday, when he took position about nine miles from Suffolk, at a point known as the "deserted house," a locality commanding the road from this town to Franklin, and completely protecting his forage train. Our scouts brought information of the whereabout of the enemy, and at a late hour on Thursday night Gen. [illegible] dispatched a force under command of Gen. Corcoran. Our troops prepared with great alacrity for the expedition, and departed for the scene of action about 11 o'clock.

Col. Spear, whose perfect knowledge of the road rendered his services invaluable to the command, led the advance with the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The utmost secrecy was observed in regard to the movements, a precaution at once valuable and necessary. The reports of the scouts proved to be correct, and at the point of the road suggested by Col. Spear the outer pickets of the Rebels were come up with by an advance guard of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, led by Lieut. Roper. At this time the moon had gone down, and it was impossible to distinguish the exact position of the foe. The pickets fled at the approach of our cavalry, and Lieut. Roper was ordered to proceed cautiously and "feel" the strength of the post.

After proceeding a short distance he descried a party of men drawn across the road as if to dispute his passage. He immediately dashed forward and asked, "who are you." A volley was the response, and Lieut. Roper retired to make report. Follett's battery was then wheeled into position, and at 20 minutes to 4 o'clock the action commenced in earnest. Then ensued an exhibition of artillery practice such as has been rarely seen in this war. For three hours and eleven minutes this artillery duel continued, and the service of the guns on both sides is said to have been unexcellable. During this time the enemy was slowly giving way before the superiority of our cannonading. Their pieces were all silenced by 7 o'clock, and they had been driven two miles from the "deserted house."

Pryor had the advantage of position, and the direction of his artillery was equal to ours, but his infantry and cavalry proved no match for ours. As the enemy's battery seemed to became weaker and weaker, Col. Spear advised that the time had arrived for a charge, and Gen. Corcoran gave the order to advance upon the position. It must be confessed that the ordeal was a fearful one for untried troops. The only way to advance was through a sort of gorge, with heavy timber and swamp land on each side of the road. It was indeed entering the "valley of the shadow of death," for the enemy's cannon swept the narrow defile as with the besom of destruction.

But that was the road to victory; there was no other, and along that terrible pathway our soldiers were required to pass. The moment was one of peril. To delay was to lose the chance of triumph; and, although death and danger marked the hour, it was the time to show the bravery of heart and the strength of arm of our noble Union soldiers. Shame to record it, the 167th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia—drafted men—was not equal to the emergency. Like the veriest cravens that ever cursed a noble cause, nearly every man of this regiment skulked, and all were as deaf to the calls of their commanding general as they were insensible to the demands of patriotism and the ordinary dictates of manhood.

The delay occasioned by the supineness of the Pennsylvania regiment lost us the golden opportunity to capture a large portion of the enemy's cannon and many prisoners. Time was afforded the enemy to resume his retrograde movement and take up a new position. Skirmishing continued for some seven miles along the road, and at about 5 o'clock the rear guard of the rapidly skedaddling Rebels was overtaken, and another sharp engagement between the infantry took place about two miles from Carsville. Night coming on, it was not deemed expedient to make further pursuit, and the enemy was allowed to make his way to the Blackwater without interruption.

The battle was exceedingly well contested. The number of troops on each side was equal, the enemy having the advantage of choice of position. In open field fighting it was fully demonstrated that the Rebels are lacking in the stamina possessed by the Northern troops. They fought desperately, it is admitted, but with a bravery no doubt more stimulated by the stomach than the head—they were fighting for provender, not from principle.

The coolness and judgment displayed by Gen. Corcoran is highly praised, and the encomiums bestowed upon him are shared in by Col. Spear. Both of these officers displayed in a brilliant manner all the characteristics of the finished soldier and the accomplished gentleman. Our victory has been dearly bought considering the result attained, but still it is a triumph to be proud of.

The enemy has been driven back to his lair by an equal force, and if our loss is great in view of the numbers engaged, the Rebels have undoubtedly lost six to our one, as evidenced by their hospital arrangements along the route of their retreat. An idea of the determined resistance of the enemy and the perseverance of our troops may be gained in the fact that the fight and pursuit covered a period of over thirteen hours. Our troops all came into camp this morning, and the wounded are being well cared for.

S.

THE GALVESTON DISASTER.

Official Report of the Court of Inquiry.

The following official report of the Court of Inquiry constituted by Admiral Farragut to investigate the Galveston disaster, is interesting as giving the only authentic report of that affair:

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP HARTFORD, AT ANCHOR OFF NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12, 1863.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, we proceed to state the facts in relation to the capture of Galveston, Texas, on the 1st of January, 1863, as elicited by the testimony before the Court of Inquiry.

The naval force in possession consisted of the Westfield, Clifton, Harriet Lane, Owasco, Sachem, and Corypheus. The two latter had joined only two days previous to the attack, having come up from below, the Sachem (steamer) in a broken-down condition, and the Corypheus as her escort. The positions of the vessels were as shown by the accompany chart. The United States troops on shore consisted of two hundred and sixty rank and file, commanded by Col. Burrel of the 42d Massachusetts Volunteers, occupying, by advice of the command ing naval officer, a wharf in the town.

It seems that the night previous to the attack, information had been received by the commanding officers of both land and naval forces that such an attempt might be made.

At 1:30 a. m., on the 1st of January, it being bright moonlight, some two or three Rebel steamers were discovered in the bay above by the Clifton. The Westfield, from the other channel, likewise made the same discovery. The naval forces, therefore, were not taken by surprise.

Very soon after, our troops on shore learned through their pickets, that the artillery of the enemy was in possession of the market place, about one-quarter of a mile distant.

The attack commenced on shore about 3 a. m., by the enemy upon our troops, which were defended by the Sachem and Corypheus with great energy; our troops only replying with musketry, having no artillery. About dawn the Harriet Lane was attacked, or rather attacked two Rebel steamers, one of which, the Bayou City, was armed with a 68-pounder rifle gun, had 200 troops, and was barricaded with cotton bales some 20 feet from the water line. The other, the Neptune, was similarly barricaded and was armed with two small brass pieces and 160 men (both were common river steamers). The Harriet Lane was under way in time and went up to the attack firing her bow gun, which was answered by the Rebels, but their 68-pounder burst at the third fire.

The Harriet Lane ran into the Bayou City carrying away her wheel-guard, which did her little or no damage. The other Rebel steamer then ran into the Harriet Lane, but was so disabled by the collision that she was soon afterward obliged to back in the flats, where she sunk in about eight feet of water, near to the scene of action. The Bayou City turned and ran into the Harriet Lane, and she remained secured to her by catching under her guard, pouring in incessant volleys of musketry, as did also [illegible], which was returned by the Harriet Lane, with musketry. This drove the Harriet Lane's men from her guns, and probably wounded Commander Wainwright and Lieut.-Commander Lee, the latter mortally. She was then carried by boarding, by the Bayou City, her Commander summoned to surrender, which he refused, gallantly defending himself with his revolver until killed.

But five of the Harriet Lane's men were killed and five wounded—one hundred and ten, exclusive of officers and wounded, were landed on shore, prisoners. Her Commander and First Lieutenant were buried on the following day on shore, in the cemetery, with the honors of war, and her other officers paroled. The Owasco, which had been anchored below the town, coaling, the night before, got under way, moved up at the commencement of the attack, and engaged the enemy's artillery on shore. When it was light enough for her to observe that there were two Rebel steamers alongside the Harriet Lane, she moved up to her assistance, grounding several times in so doing, owing to the narrowness of the channel. She could only occasionally bring her 11-inch gun to bear. She was soon driven back by the incessant fire of the enemy's musketry, and when the howitzers of the Harriet Lane opened on her, she concluded she had been captured and backed down below the Sachem and Corypheus, continuing her engagement with the enemy on shore. She had all her rifle-gun crew wounded when above, and lost in all one man killed and fifteen wounded.

The Clifton, before the action commenced, went around into Bolivar channel, to render assistance to the Westfield, who had got under way when the Rebel steamers were first discovered, soon afterward got hard and fast ashore, at high water, and then made a signal for assistance. While the Clifton was in the act of rendering this assistance, the flashes of the enemy's guns were first seen in the town. Commander Renshaw then directed Lieut.-Com. Law to leave him and to return to the town.

The moon had now gone down, and it became quite dark, yet the Clifton with some difficulty got around into the other channel, opening the batteries upon Fort Point, which the rebels now had possession of, shelling them out and driving them up the beach as she neared the town. Here she anchored and continued the engagement, but did not proceed up to the rescue of the Harriet Lane, owing to the failure of the Owasco, the intricacy of the channel, and the apprehension of killing the crew of the Harriet Lane, who were then exposed by the Rebels on her upper deck.

It was now about 7:30 a. m. A white flag was hoisted on the Harriet Lane. A boat bearing a flag of truce, with a Rebel officer and an Acting Master of the Harriet Lane, came down to the Clifton, informing her commander of the capture of the Harriet Lane, the death of her commander and 1st lieutenant, and the killing and wounding of two-thirds of her crew, all of which was corroborated by the Acting-Master.

Maj. Smith, their commander, now proposed that our vessels should all surrender, and that one should be allowed, with the crews of all, to leave the harbor; otherwise they would proceed down with the Harriet Lane and all their steamers (three more of which had appeared in sight after daylight, but were neither armed or barricaded), and proceed to capture the gunboats in line.

Lieut.-Commander Law replied that he was not the commanding officer, and he could not imagine that such terms could be accepted; but that he would take the Acting-Master of the Harriet Lane, and proceed over to the Westfield, and tender his proposal to Commander Renshaw. This he did, and went in his own boat. Flags of truce were at this time flying on our vessels, and by the parties on shore. During the absence of Lieut.-Commander Law, and under these flags of truce, the Rebels coolly made prisoners of our troops on shore, got more of their artillery into position, and towed the Harriet Lane alongside the wharf, though it had been understood that everything should remain in statu quo until an answer should have been received. Commander Renshaw refused to accede to the proposition, directed Lieut.-Commander Law to return and get all the vessels out of port as soon as possible, and as he found he could not get the Westfield afloat, he should blow her up and go on board the army transports Saxon and M. A. Boardman, which were lying near him, with his officers and crew.

Upon Lieut.-Com'r Law's return to his vessel, he proceeded to carry out these directions. The flags of truce were hauled down, the enemy firing upon the vessels as we then left the harbor.

When the Clifton was half way toward the bar, her commander was informed, by a boat from the Westfield, that in the explosion of that vessel, which they observed some half hour before, Com'r Renshaw, Lieut. Zimmerman, Engineer Green, and some ten or fifteen of the crew had perished—the explosion being premature. Lieut.-Com'r Law now being commanding officer, proceeded to cross his vessel over the bar, and finally concluded to abandon the blockade altogether, considering the Owasco as his only efficient vessel, and regarding her as not equal to resist an attack from the Harriet Lane, should she come out for that purpose.

By 8 p. m., they had all left the blockade, although the commander of the Clifton had been notified by an officer on board the M. A. Boardman that another transport would be down within 48 hours, and requested that he would warn her off.

The vessels which were left in possession of the enemy were the Harriet Lane and two coal barks, the Cavallo and Elias Pike. The only injury sustained by the Harriet Lane, appears to have been from an 11-inch shell under her counter, fired by the Owasco, and the damage to her guard from the collision.

Very respectfully,
JAS. S. PALMER, Captain,
MELANCTON SMITH, Captain,
L. A. KIMBERLY, Lieut. Comd'g.

Rear Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, Commanding Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Destruction of the Blockade-Runner Huntress off Charleston—The Montauk about Going to Work—An Attempt to be Made to Cut Out the Nashville—Gen. Saxton's Official Account of his Efforts in Raising Colored Troops—The Culture of Cotton to be Abandoned on the Islands—Arrival of the First Re-enforcements—Arrival of Transports and Men-of-War, etc., etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 28, 1863.

Intelligence was received on Saturday, evening by the naval authorities of the destruction by fire of the well-known blockade-runner, the steamship Huntress, off Charleston, on the morning of the 18th inst. She attempted to run the blockade from Charleston harbor on the preceding night, but accidentally took fire during the attempt, and was totally destroyed. Such at least is the story of her crew, who abandoned her in boats, and were captured by the Quaker City.

The theory of the blockaders is said to be, that finding herself among our fleet, with no chance of escape, she was purposely fired.

An exciting naval conflict is believed to be impending in Ogeechee River, between the Montauk and the Rebel ram Fingal, said to be guarding the steamer Nashville. An effort will be made by Capt. Gordon, under the orders of Admiral Dupont, to attack and destroy the Fingal and capture the Nashville. The Montauk was still close to Fort Pulaski this morning, but is expected to be ready to go to work in the morning.

Gen. Saxton has addressed the following short account of his efforts to raise colored volunteer troops to the Secretary of War:

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 25, 1863.

To the Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that the organization of the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers is now completed. The regiment is light infantry, composed of ten companies, of about eighty-six men each, armed with muskets, and officered by white men. In organization, drill, discipline, and morale, for the length of time it has been in service, this regiment is not surpassed by any white regiment in this Department. Should it ever be its good fortune to get into action, I have no fears but it will win its own way to the confidence of those who are willing to recognize courage and manhood, and vindicate the wise policy of the Administration in putting these men into the field, and giving them a chance to strike a blow for the country and their own liberty. In no regiment have I ever seen duty performed with so much cheerfulness and alacrity. As sentinels, they are peculiarly vigilant.

I have never seen in any body of men such enthusiasm and deep-seated devotion to their officers as exists in this. They will surely go wherever they are led. Every man is a volunteer, and seems fully persuaded of the importance of his service to his race. In the organization of this regiment I have labored under difficulties which might have discouraged one who had less faith in the wisdom of the measure, but I am glad to report that the experiment is a complete success. My belief is that when we get a footing on the main land, regiments may be raised which will do more than any now in service to put an end to this rebellion.

I have sent the regiment on an expedition to the coast of Georgia, the result of which I shall report for your information as soon as it returns.

I have the honor also to report that I have commenced the organization of the 2d Regiment, which is to be commanded by Col. Montgomery.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
R. SAXTON, Brig.-General.

The above report is couched in strong terms, but embodies no praise unjustly bestowed, as all that are familiar with the condition of the regiment will testify. The gratifying result of his first experiment is of an importance that can hardly be overestimated, and will have a bearing upon the course and effect of the war, the extent of which is now hardly recognized.

Gen. Brennan did all he could in a direct and indirect way to obstruct the organization of the regiment. Under the new commander of the department, however, Gen. Saxton will receive all encouragement and assistance he may require, and hence the work of raising additional regiments is likely to progress more expeditiously.

The expedition to the Georgia coast, Gen. Saxton speaks of in the report, started on Friday last, and is expected to return at the end of the present week. It will ascend various rivers for the purpose of bringing off volunteers for the 2d Regiment. The success of it will no doubt be as great as that of a similar one undertaken last Summer.

It is understood that Gen. Hunter will direct the suspension of the cultivation of cotton on the plantations worked under the auspices of the Government during the coming season. He proposes to have all the soil devoted to the raising of corn, in order to afford some direct relief to the Subsistence Department, and decrease as much as possible the drafts of this Department upon the Federal Treasury.

One of the reasons for the change is the discrepancy between the financial profits of last year's cotton crop and the Government capital invested in it. It is true, uncontrollable meteorological causes had most to do with the unsatisfactory crop; but in the present straitened condition of the national finances, it is well argued, similar investments of uncertain promise must be discountenanced.

Another reason is the desire of Gen. Hunter to make as many of the able-bodied plantation hands available for service in the army and fatigue duty as possible. Corn, potatoes, etc., can be well raised by the women.

Col. Montgomery is already hard at work canvassing the various plantations for recruits.

A Paymaster is daily expected from the North. The troops in this Department, like those in others, have remained unpaid for many months, and his arrival will be the occasion of general rejoicing.

The steamship Matanzas reached here this morning with the 115th Regiment of New-York Volunteers on board. It is the advance guard of the reenforcements sent to this Department. The remainder will all be here by the end of the present week.

The war steamer Powhatan came into port on Saturday evening.

The naval supply steamship Circassian arrived this morning from the Gulf, also the gunboat Canandaigua and a new steam-tug.

The Star of the South, by which I send this letter, leaves for New-York this afternoon. The Matanzas will leave to-morrow, and the Circassian the day after, for the same destination.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Port Hudson—Its Strength and Position—Escape of the Harriet Lane from Galveston—A New Privateer—The 290 Off the Mouth of the Mississippi.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24, 1863.

This letter will reach you simultaneously with one written by me two days ago, at Baton Rouge—no Northern mail having left this port since the dispatch of the latter. To-morrow morning the Columbia departs for New-York, via Havana. By it I propose to post you fully as to what remains to be told about things up the river; and also to record such stray items pertinent to this locality as may seem worthy of mention. Nearly a fortnight's rather barren sojourn at Louisiana's capital has rendered me not unwilling to diversify both the scene of my labors and the subject.

I thought, however, that I was "in for a good thing," reportorially, on the evening of the 22d, when I was privately informed that Gen. Banks meditated a voyage up the river as far as Port Hudson, on board the Richmond. That would have been something. A sight of the Rebel stronghold which bars our progress northward, the name of which is every day assuming importance only second to, if not equal to, that of Vicksburg; the prospect of guerrillas, submarine torpedoes, and artillery practice from the summit of the high bluffs on which the enemy bids us defiance—these were experiences not to be missed on any account. Consequently, I traversed, hastily and nocturnally, the deserted streets of Baton Rouge, descended the muddy declivity of the levee, and got rowed to the New-Brunswick, there to be informed by Gen. Banks, with his usual courtesy, that the proposed expedition would not come off. It had been spoken of, and he invited, he added, but for the present the project was indefinitely postponed, if not abandoned. So I returned to my quarters, my disappointment slightly relieved by the knowledge that I should n't have to rise before daylight in order to go on board the Richmond.

In the absence of personal observation of the locality in question, the results of a good deal of inquiry of those who should be familiar with it, may prove of interest. I tender them accordingly.

A glance at the map of Louisiana will show you Port Hudson, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 20 miles above Baton Rouge and 155 from New-Orleans. Ninety miles further is Fort Adams, 10 beyond that, Ellis's Cliffs; 30, Natchez. Vicksburg lies 125 miles above the latter city, being just 400 from that from which I address you. All of these localities, including 245 miles of the river, are in undisturbed possession of the Rebels.

Port Hudson stands on an almost perpendicular cliff, full 200 feet in hight, the river below making one of those sudden serpentine curves which render the Mississippi the most tortuous stream in the world, and abruptly narrowing its dimensions to three-quarters of a mile from twice that width, above and below. Thus contorted and contracted, the current rushes southward at its swiftest, irresistibly impelling anything afloat toward the bluff, directly in range of the Rebel batteries. Upon this fact the enemy relies for the destruction or discomfiture of our gunboats, should they attack from below; while in the event of a simultaneous bombardment from either side, our vessels would run considerable risk of shelling each other.

Inland, too, the position is eminently favorable to the Rebels, because difficult of access to our troops. Unlike Vicksburg, the approaches to which are as good as could be desired for an invading army, consisting for the most part of hard, well-made roads, the country at the back of Port Hudson is generally swampy, intersected with cotton-woods, ravines, and other topographical obstacles. The only roads are of the poorest description; the railroad being a one-horse, or one-mule line, ordinarily used for the conveying of cotton from the interior, for transportation down the river. The plantations in this vicinity are almost exclusively devoted to this staple, the comparative coldness of climate not admitting of the profitable cultivation of sugar.

Port Hudson is unquestionably heavily fortified, many siege guns of formidable caliber having been conveyed from Vicksburg for that purpose. The number of its defenders is now confidently estimated at 20,000 men, principally newly-arrived troops from Western Texas, a locality at present entirely cleared of them. They are however, but indifferently armed with old muskets, fowling pieces, duck-guns, bowie-knives, etc. Their officers have but very recently brigaded, and are working very hard in drilling and preparing.

It is known that both Van Dorn and Lovell are in command at Port Hudson. They are reported neither to be in friendly relations with each other, or to be popular among their men. Still, the majority of these—rough, hardy, ignorant fellows, familiar with the wild life on the Texas frontier, and fully persuaded that in every battle between United States troops and Rebels the latter have achieved a glorious victory—will fight, and that desperately.

Previous to the battle of Murfreesboro the enemy sent nearly all of his best regiments from Vicksburg thither, retaining only one or two, with some 2,000 conscripts. Since that disaster to the Rebel arms, these regiments have returned either to Vicksburg or Port Hudson. The defeat has probably induced a change of plan, or rather the resumption of one well known to be a favorite with Jeff. Davis—the contraction of his military lines and the making a stand-point on the Mississippi. That is vital to him, and everything indicates Port Hudson as the specific locality. Geographically it possesses the greatest advantages for defense, and, unlike Vicksburg, its capture involves the closing of the Red River and the cutting off of all supplies of men and munitions from Texas. Vicksburg taken, the Rebels fall back upon Port Hudson, there to play their last bloody stake against the isolation of the "Southern Confederacy." Its siege may yet become as familiar in the mouths of men as that of Richmond—I hope with less dreary associations.

Port Hudson disposed of (I wish it were, in another sense!) I am at liberty to speak of New-Orleans. In company with Gen. Banks I came hither on the New-Brunswick, which reached this city at 11 p. m. on the night of the 22d, nothing of any interest marking the voyage. Such of the General's staff as accompanied him to Baton Rouge of course returned also, as did Gen. Weitzel. I am informed, by the way, that he intends to follow up his success in destroying the Rebel steamer Cotton, at Berwick's Bay, by other actively hostile proceedings in the La Fourche country. May I be there to see and to report them!

The worst bit of news awaiting me at New-Orleans comes, I know not by what source, from the Texas coast, forming an appropriate sequel to that chapter of disasters involved in our "cleaning out" of Galveston. You know that the Brooklyn and S[illegible] were dispatched thither, just to see how things looked and to await contingencies. Well, we hear nothing of the latter, but it is said that on the morning of the 19th the Brooklyn was seen in chase of the Harriet Lane, evidently manned and equipped by the Rebels for a privateering cruise akin to those of the notorious Alabama—probably with the intention of joining her, as she is yet cruising in the Gulf, since the destruction of the unfortunate Hatteras. It is added that the wind was blowing a gale at the time, and two or three of our gunboats were visible in the offing. I must remark that this precious piece of news, though generally credited here, lacks official confirmation.

If it be true, as also the later items, that the Alabama was discovered off the delta of the Mississippi during the early part of the present week—that she took a pilot on board, and questioned him as to the whereabout of certain transports—and that the man is now in custody in this city for having modestly concealed the incident, what a cheering prospect awaits us! Two Rebel privateers, "on the rampage," more building in England, and nothing to prevent their practical adoption of the motto of the darkey who chose to dance among the chickens: "Let everybody take care of himself, and —— the consequences!" Nothing, did I say? I am wrong there: the Mississippi has just started to look after the notorious "290." Let us hope she will give some sort of account of her.

Talking about vessels, we are building two gunboats, of very light draught, here, for service in the bayous and estuaries of this aqueous region. One is to be called Buchanan, in honor of the late Commodore.

In consequence of the exceptions of this parish and those adjoining from the operation of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, some of the old detestable slave laws of Louisiana have been revived here in all their diabolical vigor. On the evening of the 20th, all negroes found abroad in the streets after 8 p. m., were summarily arrested and carried off to the calaboose, there to pass the night in company with the incarcerated vagabonds of the city. Old or young, woman or child, shared the same fate. The police lay in wait, even at the doors of theaters and places of entertainment, to effect the execution of this humane statute. It is attributed to Col. French, late acting Provost-Marshal, or rather Chief of Police. He was superseded yesterday (not on this account), Col. Chas. E. Dwight of the 160th New-York assuming his place.

Maj. Deming has sent in his resignation, to take effect on the 30th of this month. He proposes to go home by way of Havana, possibly to remain there for a week or so.

T. B. O.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Great Activity in the Navy—The Montauk gone upon an Expedition—More Monitors Expected from the North—The Re-enforcements for the Army—The Generals Commanding them—Reviews and Inspections—Arrival of the Star of the South—Distinguished Arrivals—The Honduras from New-Orleans—Acknowledgment, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Jan. 24, 1863.

The steamship Arago leaves this afternoon, with the mails for New-York, and I avail myself of the opportunity to add to my letters a summary of the latest occurrences of interest.

The fine weather now prevailing is improved most diligently by the Navy, in preparing for the approaching days of action. The New Ironsides is being put in complete fighting trim. Her top-masts and spars are being taken off, and she is assuming a most grim appearance.

The Montauk passed out of the harbor this morning, in tow of one gunboat and escorted by another. It is understood that she goes upon a tour of practice to Warsaw Sound.

The Monitors Weehawken and Nahant are expected to arrive within the next 48 hours.

The reënforcements for the army have not yet arrived, but the transports carrying them may appear in the offing at any moment. Gens. Maybe, Wessels, Stevenson and Hart command them.

A grand review of all the troops on this island was held yesterday afternoon. Gen. Hunter has ordered that semi-weekly reviews and inspections take place at all the posts of the department until the beginning of active operations.

The campaign will probably open within two weeks after the arrival of the reënforcements. Much will depend on the relative promptness with which the various Departments in Washington will respond to the heavy requisitions for supplies of every description that will go North to-day.

The Star of the South came into port yesterday noon with New-York dates to the 19th. Among her passengers were Col. Fessenden and Major Wright of Gen. Hunter's Staff, and Col. Montgomery of Kansas. Major Wright has but just recovered from a severe wound received in the battle on James Island. Col. Montgomery comes to South Carolina to raise the 2d regiment of Gen. Saxton's colored brigade.

The Rev. Dr. Peck, a prominent Baptist Clergyman, also came on the Star of the South. He proposes to devote himself to the promotion of the educational interests of the colored population.

The steamship Honduras arrived yesterday from New-Orleans with a very urgent requisition for intrenching tools from Gen. Banks's Chief-Quartermaster.

Gen. Brannan is a passenger on the Osage.

I am under very many obligations to Capt. Gadsden and Purser Grantegein of the Arago for numerous favors during the passage from New-York and the stay of this ship in port.

From The New South, Jan. 24.

DIVORCES AMONG THE CONTRABANDS.—Gen. Saxton has appointed a Commission, consisting of the Rev. M. French, the Rev. I. Brinkerhoff, and Mr. B. K. Lee, jr., to whom all cases of domestic difficulty among the contrabands will be referred. If, among those who apply to be married, there are any cases where, in consequence of bad treatment, desertion, or unfaithfulness, a divorce should be granted from parties with whom they have been previously related as husband and wife, before the marriage rite can with propriety be celebrated, to this Commission all such cases will be referred, and their decision will be final in the matter.

THE REBEL RAM.—The ram Atlanta passed through Wilmington River on Monday night last, and now lies within view of the blockading ships in Ossibaw. Her purpose is, as we stated last week, to cut out our gunboats and help the Nashville, which lies in the Ogeechie River, to deeper water and a broader channel. We are of the opinion, however, that she will find the task of too great magnitude, and that the Confederate Navy is not likely soon to be doubled by the escape of the Nashville to sea.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEA.—David Carter, second mate of the schooner Anna C. Leverett, was killed on Monday evening last. The vessel was at the time off St. Helena. A very heavy sea was running, and the boom-tackle parted, the boom swinging with terrible force, and hitting the unfortunate man in the back of the neck. Carter was 21 years of age and unmarried. His widowed mother, who resides on Long Island, loses in him her sole means of support.

DISABLED.—The gunboat Water Witch, Lieut. Pendergrast, while on her way to the blockade off the Southern coast on Monday last, deranged some portion of her machinery and put back. A very heavy sea was running at the time, and in the effort to put about her piston was broken and she became utterly disabled. With great difficulty she avoided going ashore on Tybee, and finally reached an anchorage at Fort Pulaski.

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR.

Safety of the Missing Boat of the Rhode Island—Interesting Narrative of Adventure.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

It will be remembered that one of the boats belonging to the United States steamer Rhode Island, which was sent to the relief of the crew of the iron-clad Monitor in her recent disaster, was, in the gale prevailing at the time, separated from the rest and supposed to be lost. Since then, however, the boat and her crew have arrived safely at Beaufort, N. C., and the following report from the commander of the Rhode Island, detailing the statement of Acting-Master Brown, who commanded the boat supposed to be lost, has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. STEAMER RHODE ISLAND, BEAUFORT HARBOR, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report Mr. Brown's statement to be in substance as follows:

After having made two trips to the Monitor he started on the 3d instant, and after leaving the Rhode Island he saw the red light burning at the flagstaff of the Monitor, and apparently about one mile distant. As the wind and sea were against him he made but little progress, yet he continued gaining until within a quarter of a mile of the Monitor, when the light became extinguished. It appeared to settle gradually in the water as he approached her, and then it disappeared.

When he approached to what he supposed to be the position of the vessel, he could perceive no other trace of her except an eddy produced by the sinking of the vessel. He remained near that position as long as he deemed prudent, in order to rescue any of the crew who might be in the water, but found none. He then started for the Rhode Island, which then appeared to be two miles distant, the weather being overcast, attended with a slight rain, wind hauling to the northward. Soon after, he lost sight of the Rhode Island, but afterward saw the first, second, and third lights she burned. Headed for her, and finally lost sight of her lights. This is the last he saw of the Rhode Island.

He then made a drag of the boat's masts by which he kept her head to sea, and the men on the lookout for signals. As none could be seen, he then pulled to the northward and westward, finding the sea to be too rough to pull directly to the west, hoping to fall in with some of the numerous coasting vessels. He kept the crew pulling all night in order to overcome the great strength of the current, considering that if they did not exert themselves to do so, they would be out of the track of all vessels. At daylight he discovered a schooner some four or five miles away from them.

He also mentioned seeing a small boat some distance off, with two or three men in her, seeing her as she rose two or three times upon the waves and then disappearing. At this time they were very much taken up with the management of their own boat, the sea being very irregular, and coming from all quarters. After losing sight of the schooner already referred to, Mr. Brown saw a large ship close hauled, the wind being from the northward and eastward. He had approached sufficiently near to see the men upon her decks, but she passed on without noticing his signals. He then pulled directly in for the land, which he estimated was about ten miles distant.

This was about 9:30 a. m. on the 21st ult., and about an hour afterward he made a schooner to the leeward. He got up the crews' coats for sails, and breaking his oars to assist, ran down for her, and at 11 a. m. ran alongside. The schooner proved to be the A. Colby, Capt. H. D. Harriman, of Bucksport, Me., bound to Fernandina, with bricks for Government use. Mr. Brown and his crew were received with the greatest degree of attention, and taken, with the boat, on board.

The Captain was requested to land the officer and his men at Beaufort, N. C., which he consented to do, and in running in for the coast with a view of ascertaining more correctly his position, being without observation, he struck on the Diamond Shoal off Cape Hatteras, causing the schooner to leak very badly. The same night the vessel anchored under the land near Cape Hatteras Inlet.

On the following day went on board the U. S. steamer Miami, Capt. Townsend, reporting to him the situation of himself and crew, who dispatched twelve men to aid in assisting the schooner, and the same afternoon they started for Beaufort, reaching there on the morning of the 2d inst. Upon arriving there Mr. Brown reported to Capt. Drayton, the senior naval officer, requesting that himself and crew might be permitted to remain on board the A. Colby, to assist the captain in keeping his vessel afloat, until a certain amount of the cargo could be removed, and be placed in a position to work his vessel with his own crew.

Remained there until the 5th inst., when he went on board the store-ship William Adger, Capt. Curley, by whom Mr. Brown and his men were treated with every degree of kindness and attention, and upon the arrival of the Rhode Island the following day, rejoined his own vessel.

Mr. Brown speaks of Capt. Harriman in the following terms:

"I cannot say too much in praise of Capt. Harriman, who did all that could be done, and thought nothing of the trouble to which we necessarily put him by so altering his original voyage; and, although all he possessed was in the schooner, yet he told me when she struck that he would willingly lose all to save any one, and that if he should lose his vessel and cargo, he should never regret having taken us on board.

"Very respectfully,
"STEPHEN TRENCHARD, Commander.
"To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy."

SANBORN'S TURN-WRIST PLOW.—Farmers and others interested in agriculture will find elsewhere in our columns an advertisement of a new plow, adapted both for side hill and level work, and especially intended to avoid the "dead furrow," or hollow left in the center, by ordinary plows, when the furrows are turned from each other. Its peculiar advantage in side-hill plowing is, that it can be used to turn the furrow slice up hill, and prevent the baring of the surface at the upper part of the slope, a mischief which, sooner or later, results from using the common plow. By this improvement also each horse or ox draws half the time in the furrow, and much travel is saved to both team and plowman by reversing the plow at the end of the furrow and proceeding at once with the next. When the farmer leaves off plowing, all that has been plowed lies together. These and other advantages, and the construction of the Sanborn plow, which is simple, are fully explained in the advertisement of Messrs. Ames & Sons of Boston, Mass., who are the manufacturers, and have the plow for sale.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.—It may not be known that Mrs. Lincoln has contributed more than any lady at Washington, from her private purse, to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers; and it is but just to add that day by day her carriage is seen in front of the hospitals, where she distributes with her own hands delicacies prepared in the kitchen of the White House. The fear of contagion and the outcries of pestilence fall unheeded upon the ear of those whose missions are mercy.

[Washington Republican.

DIPHTHERIA.—A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for diphtheria says that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief: Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, the informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

Those of our subscribers who send money by express will please prepay the express-charges.

MARRIED.

CHAPPELL—HILDRETH—At Elgin, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at the Congregational Church, R. C. Chappell, esq., of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss Bell, youngest daughter of Paul Hildreth, esq., of Beloit, Wis.

LASHER—HAIGHT—In Troy, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, by the Rev. G. H. Robertson, J. K. Lasher of Marieville, N. Y., to Lizzie J. Haight of this city. No cards.

RIGGS—DRAKE—At Verona, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, by the Rev. J. N. Sprague, D. D., of Caldwell, H. E. Riggs, of this city, and Mary E. Drake, of the former place. No cards.

WHITE—PIERREPONT—On Thursday, Jan. 22, at Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, by the Bishop of Western New-York, William Mansfield White of Livingston County, and Anna Maria, daughter of the Hon. William C. Pierrepont.

DIED.

BEARE—At the Parsonage, Little Neck, Flushing, Long Island, on Saturday, Jan. 24, Matilda Grosvenor, daughter of the Rev. Henry M. Beare.

BROWN—In Yonkers, on Monday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, Russell Percy, youngest child of Saml. R. and Mary E. Brown, aged 3 years.

CLOSE—At his residence, in North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, after a short illness, Col. John Close, in the 84th year of his age.

FULLER—On Sunday, Jan. 25, at his residence, Rye, Westchester County, Tyler Fuller, aged 63 years.

GWIN—On Saturday, Jan. 3, from wounds received during the bombardment at Haines Bluff, Dec. 27, 1862, Lieut.-Commander William Gwin, U. S. N., of the gunboat Benton, in the 31st year of his age.

GREEN—On Monday, Jan. 26, at Camden, N. J., William O. Green, son of Martha and the late William H. Green of New-York, aged 5 years and 9 months.

JONES—At Elmira, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. Mary Munn, wife of Deacon Joel Jones, and daughter of the late Isaac Ward of Newark, N. J.

MEIER—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Jan. 29, Eliza C., widow of Caspar Meier, in the 87th year of her age.

SHIPMAN—In Clinton, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 23, 1863, Alice, daughter of W. M. and S. A. Shipman.

TAYLOR—At Flatbush, on Sunday, Jan. 25, 1863, James H. Taylor, in the 41st year of his age.

VAN PELT—At San Jose, Cal., on Monday, Dec. 15, 1862, Eliza H., the wife of Daniel Van Pelt, formerly of the City of New-York, in the 56th year of her age.

WHITLOCK—At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Jan. 24, [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863.

[illegible]

Joel Holcomb, 15 of J. B. Wilke's mixed State stock from Steuben County, N. Y., of 5 to 9¼ cwt., at 8@9½c.

A. B. Meade, 33 up-country cattle, of 4½ to 10 cwt., sold at 7@9½c., no better than last week.

Isaac Budlong, 20 Western New-York Steers, av. 6¾ cwt., at 8c. ℔ ℔, sold for [illegible].

Daniel Barnes bought 120 Illinois Steers at Buffalo, av. 7¼ cwt. net here, which arrived and sold on Tuesday at [illegible] ℔ ℔.

S. O. Woodruff & Br., 55 Ohio Steers, av. 6¾ cwt., sold on time, or on account, at 7@10c. ℔ ℔; 17 Pennsylvania Steers, Oxen and Stags, av. 8c. on 7¾ cwt.

COWS AND CALVES—There is no change to note in the market for Milch Cows. The small number retailed are generally at $30@$45, with or without calves, as agreed. The largest part of the hundred-a-week average, which are reported at the several stables, go to the large milk establishments in and around the city, mostly for the manufacture of swill milk, and from them, as they get fat, to the butcher. Probably as many go direct to this class of milkmen as are reported at the market places.

Calves of good quality for veal continue scarce, and the best sell for [illegible], and some higher, but there are four times as many sold by the head, at from $1 to $3, as are sold by the pound. The stock at Forty-fourth street to-day is small, and sells quick at good prices.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, [illegible].

The market opened on Monday morning with a very light stock, and prices if anything better for drovers than the previous week. At least we did not see any sold nor offered for sale at less than what we considered 7c. ℔ ℔, and the best were held firm at 7½c., a price that butchers appeared willing to pay; the only trouble between buyers and sellers was the difference of opinions about weights. We noticed one lot of long wool Canada Sheep, fed in Canandaigua, held at 7½c., which would average 120 ℔ each. A lot of Jersey Sheep, mixed quality, possibly 90 ℔ each, were held at $6 50. We hear of a sale of one drove at Albany at 7½c. ℔ ℔, bought to kill there, the meat we suppose to be sent to Washington Market, where, if it sells at the live-weight price, the seller will be lucky.

Pelts are rising rather faster than the gain of wool appears to warrant, selling current at $3 25 and upward. We notice one sale to-day at $3 50, estimated to average at 4½ ℔ of wool. At present prices of Sheep and prices at which wool sells on the pelts, we ask farmers to seriously consider whether it will not, in all probability, be to their interest to sell their Sheep designed for the butchers before shearing time. And if they prefer to keep and clip them, we recommend them to clip early. If this is done in good weather and Sheep immediately put in cars, they will not suffer if the weather is cold. The only possible advantage that we can see in clipping before sale, is that more Sheep can be safely put in a car, so as to save something on freight. At present prices we cannot recommend any farmer to hold Sheep that are designed for sale next Spring one week longer than necessary to make them fat. And we certainly do not think it safe to hold wool at present rates. You will do well to bear in mind that with all the advance upon Sheep, the price of mutton is not high. We can buy it by the single quarter, from a first-rate butcher, at 8c. ℔ ℔. If there should be a decline in wool, the price of live sheep would go down faster than it went up.

The receipts, this week, are remarkably light, even for this time of the year, and particularly so, considering prices. There are some not counted, that go direct to butchers, and the receipts of Albany and Philadelphia mutton continue large.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

Upson & Bushnell, O. 149	J. Cornell, N. J. 50
J. Harrington, N. J. 81	J. Payne, N. Y. 40
C. Cline, N. J. 35	H. M. Benedict, N. Y. 110
J. Young, N. J. 5	H. Sherman, N. Y. 185
A. Robbins, N. J. ....2[illegible]	Levi Miller, N. Y. 60
W. D. Brills, N. J. 6	[illegible] Thomas, N. Y. 232

From New-York, 675; New-Jersey, 511; Ohio, 149.

BROKERS' SALES OF SHEEP.

McGraw & O'Brien sold 749 head at an average of $6 31 each.

[illegible]

—Dr. Jacob Harsen, a well-known physician of this city, lately deceased, has left to the New-York Eye Infirmary $10,000; Northern Dispensary, $10,000; New-York Universalist Relief Fund (rounded by testator's father), $10,000; New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, $10,000; New-York Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, $5,000.

—Commissioner Boutwell states that promissory notes, whether on "demand" or on "time," are liable to stamp duty, under the third clause of Schedule "B," Excise Law, pertaining to "Inland Bills of Exchange."

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.—The best and the cheapest, at A. Morton's, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[illegible]

Employment.

[illegible]

New Publications.

THE SOLDIERS' GUIDE TO HEALTH; [illegible]

[illegible]

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BEST PAPER FOR THE TIMES.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, the Leading and most Popular FARM and FIRESIDE JOURNAL in America, entered upon its Fourteenth Year and Volume in January, 1863. In all the essentials of a first-class AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LITERARY, and FAMILY NEWSPAPER, combined, THE RURAL has long been pronounced, by both Press and People,

THE BEST OF ITS CLASS,

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The plow takes rank as one of the first implements used in agriculture. It is still regarded, as it ever has been regarded, as the pioneer of cultivation. Hence the Plow, or Sarcle, as the old Romans called it at that early day, may be regarded not only as the symbol of agriculture, but as the type of enlightened civilization. The great and various improvements which the Plow has undergone from the time it was first known and used in the most ancient agricultural empires—China and Egypt—down to the present day, are marvelous and most significant.

One of England's sweetest rural poets sang more than a century since—

"Ye generous Britons, venerate the plow."

In the best days of the Roman Republic, the Plow was venerated; and often was it followed by consuls and laureled commanders. While Commerce, with its subsidiary arts, was despised, the cultivation of the soil was deemed in all respects worthy of Roman dignity; and hands that one day swayed the rod of Empire, on the next were guiding the plow on some suburban farm.

The Plow, as we see it to-day, is very unlike that of its primitive form or construction. Its improvements, so great and so varied, may well awaken an interest in both the mathematician and the machinist. The Plow without doubt was a substituted instrument, designed to accomplish with greater ease and quickness, and therefore on a larger scale, by means of animal draught, what was at first wrought by a sharpened stick, which suggested the implement known as a Spade. Subsequently, an implement answering, as described, to a Hoe, with a very long blade, was invented and employed in stirring the soil. This was used by the laborer same as a pickax is now used, in cleaving the ground and moving it toward himself, thus continuing until the field was worked over. This instrument is still in use in some parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea. Now, you have but to imagine a Yankee, who, having become tired of this slow mode of stirring the soil by hand, conceives the idea of attaching a pair of oxen to the end of the handle, and making them drag it along, tearing a sort of furrow as it moved forward. Thus was done less perfectly, but with far greater expedition, what had long been done by hand. Such an implement would, as it was impelled, throw out the soil on both sides of it; the workmen, naturally desiring to throw or move in one direction, would give the blade a twist, so as to cast the soil lifted or moved obliquely on one side only. Now, fancy a yoke of oxen pulling at the end of the long handle, with the workmen holding the implement at the apex, extended so as to give leverage and command in steadying or guiding it—the blade having been twisted obliquely, as before stated, and we have the elementary form of an Egyptian, or Chinese Plow, the implement which suggested the improved Plow of the present day. This first conception of the Plow has been likened to the letter A, with one leg longer than the other. Thus you have in the first letter of the alphabet a striking resemblance of the old Roman Sarcle or Plow. Among the Ancients, the Plow or Sarcle was the symbol of "Agriculture," or "Arabia."

So important is the Plow to the tiller of the soil, and so essential has it ever been regarded, that it is looked upon still, as in olden times, as the symbol of Agriculture. It is an implement that every farmer must have, and one kind or pattern will not suffice him for all work. Different soils and the same soil at different periods of its cultivation must be worked by Plows of different molds, if the frugal, enterprising husbandman would stir his ground in the most economical and effectual manner. No age in the history of the world has been so remarkable for its inventions of, and improvements in, farm tools, implements and machinery, as the present. Simplicity of construction, with the essentials of usefulness, must ever guide the manufacturer of agricultural machines and implements. Strength or endurance, with lightness of draft, as of the Plow, Mower, Reaper, Horse-Rake and Tedder, is all-important. Too great weight must also be avoided, as this serves to enhance the draught. Constant reference to adaptation and fitness must be kept in mind. The material employed, whether iron, steel or wood, must always be of the best quality. An eye must be had, also, to the finish, as well as reference to the lowest living profit to be paid by the farmer, to be divided between the maker and the dealer.

The Plow, as already said, ranks first among agricultural implements; and a GOOD Plow is what every farmer needs and must have. We are often asked, "What is the best Plow?" Our reply invariably is, or should be, What do you want to do with it? What kind of soil do you intend to put it into? These, with other preliminary questions, being duly considered, one feels prepared to answer the original inquiry.

Here we desire to introduce to the notice of farmers a new Plow, known as Sanborn's Side-Hill or Flat-Land Plow, combined. Farmers are beginning to see and to feel the necessity of getting rid of the "dead furrow," as it is popularly called in rural language—a ditch-like hollow left in the center of a land where the furrows are turned from each other. This has always been regarded as a deformity upon a lawn or meadow, but since the introduction of the mowing-machine, hay-tedder, and horse-rake, it is viewed as a special inconvenience, and as the occasion of breakages of machinery, the dismounting of the driver, and of sundry and divers other petty annoyances. Now we propose to invite your attention to a Plow that shall do as good work as a farmer needs desire, and with it he may entirely avoid the "dead furrow."

This kind of Plow has been called the Hill-side or Side-hill Plow, because it was first deemed peculiarly suited for plowing steep, sloping surfaces, as it could be used to turn the furrow-slice up hill by plowing such, and diagonally, or across the slope, and thereby preventing the baring of the surface at the upper part of the sloping ground by the descent of the soil toward the lower part, which, in the course of time, is effected by using the common Plow.

It is now claimed that on flat, or undulating lands, for reasons stated above, it is highly desirable to get rid of the "dead furrow." Sanborn's Side-hill or Flat-land Plow, or Sanborn's Turn-wrist Plow, as we prefer to call it, will enable the farmer to till his grounds so that they shall be left free from dead-furrows and ridges, caused by turning two furrows together, as is constantly done in plowing lands, one or two rods wide, as is the custom with the common plow.

With the common Plow, the "off-ox," or horse, must always travel in the furrow. With the Turn-wrist Plow, the "near-ox," or horse, alternates, or travels in the furrow one-half of the time, thus equalizing the disadvantage. Another consideration in favor of using the Turn-wrist Plow is, that much travel is saved by the team and plowman by turning round at the end of the furrow, and after reversing the Plow, proceeding directly to work, instead of traveling a rod or two, more or less, as is done in using the common Plow. Another advantage not to be overlooked is, that in case of plowing in manure, it need not be spread long before the farmer is ready to turn it under. Again, when he leaves off plowing, all that has been plowed lies together. There are some of the most obvious advantages secured by using Sanborn's Turn-wrist Plow, over the common Plow.

This Plow has an adjustable wing attached to the mold board by a hinge, thus rising from the convexity thereof, or protuberant line, so as to prevent the furrow from running over the mold-board, as is common with that of the convex form, thus enabling the Plow to lift and turn the furrow completely over, of any desirable depth or width, whether on sloping, undulating, or level land. This is a great improvement over the common Side-hill Plow, as stated by all who have tried both, as well as by those who have seen both work in the soil. Doe's invention of a Turn-wrist Plow displays great ingenuity, and it works as finely upon flat land as any one could desire; but its great complication of structure and expense keeps it from coming into general use.

We would therefore invite the special attention of farmers to SANBORN'S TURN-WRIST Plow as an implement that is most capitally adapted to your wants at this time.

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